

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

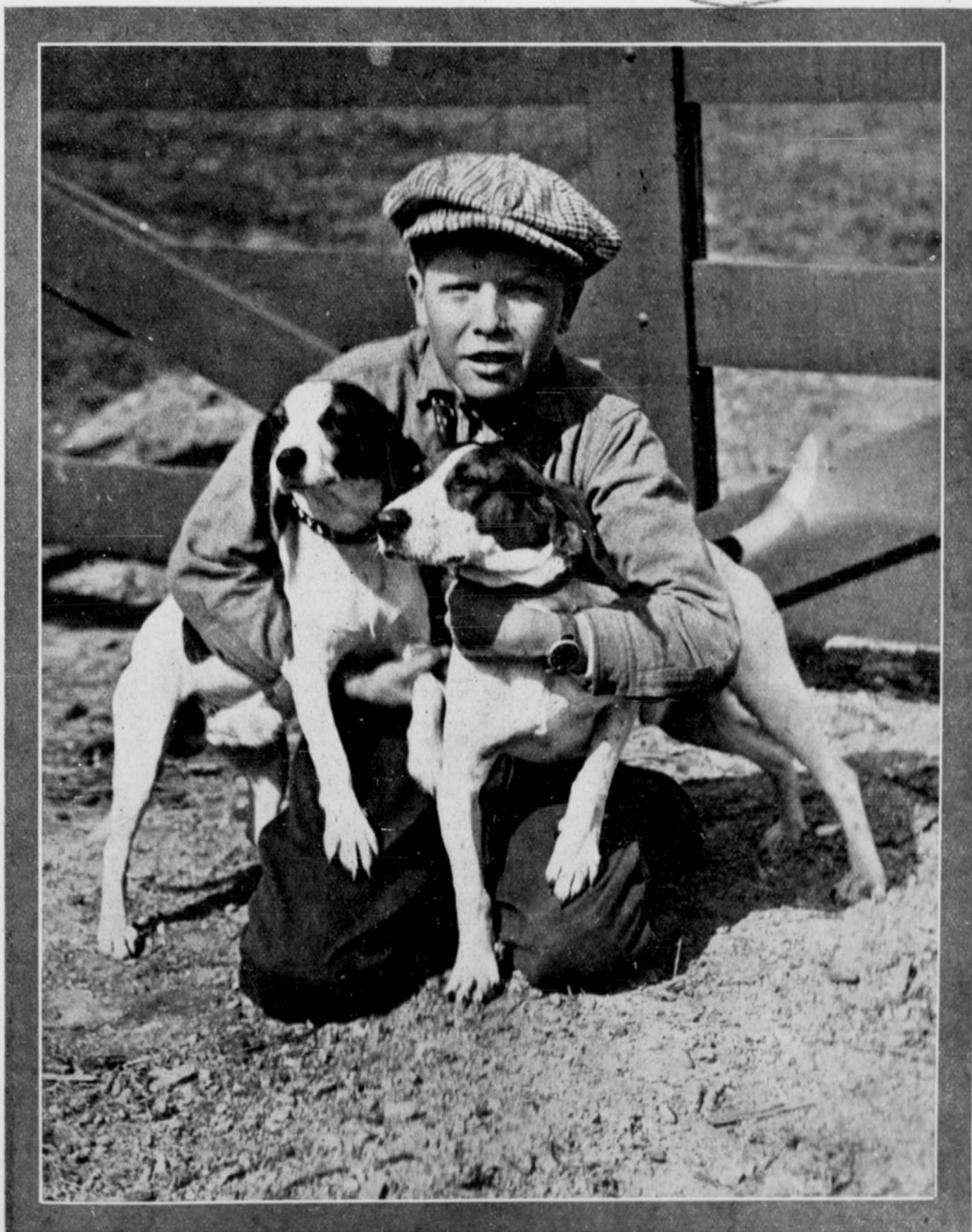
Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

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April 8, 1925



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Barrett

SPECIALTIES and ROOFINGS

For Zero Weather Only

John—"I just bought a new suit with two pairs of pants."

Jim—"Well, how do you like it?"

John—"Fine, only it's too hot wearing two pairs."—Novelty (Ohio) Bubble.

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Concert at Brooksby

A very enjoyable concert was recently given under the auspices of the W.S.G.G.A. in the Willow Valley School. A sketch, entitled: The Suffragette Baby, with Mrs. Peter Sly taking the part of the Irish landlady, Mrs. Andrew Armstrong as the suffragist leader, supported by the Misses Johnston, Tubman and Miller, and Mrs. A. Sly, was well received. Mrs. F. Sly taking the heavy part with much originality and ability. Musical selections were given by Mesdames Sandgren, Prestholt, Adams and Green, Miss Olney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lang and James Edgar.

The Sight-Seeing Car, a sketch in one act, was the attraction of the evening. Messrs. G. Ellis and F. Adams taking the leading parts in a most professional-like manner, roars of laughter greeted the sallies of these two wits, and it was quite the "star stunt" of the evening. The concert was presided over by G. Pearson, who also obliged with a very interesting recitation.

Meetings in Elrose Constituency

A very successful series of meetings was conducted in the Elrose constituency during the week commencing March 16, the speakers representing the Central office being L. W. Williamson, of Arcola, and Mrs. Osborne, of Regina, a member of the women's executive.

The first of the series took place at Eston on the evening of the 16th, there being about 60 persons present. The people here are very enthusiastic, and have put on a membership drive, the results of which will be known later.

The Richlea meeting was attended by over 70 people. Sixteen members joined at the meeting, and a drive is also being put on here, each member being expected to get at least one additional member. A new Women's Section was also organized here.

A new local was organized at Pioneer Grove Schoolhouse, when 18 persons intimated their intention to join. A Women's Section and a junior club were also organized at that point.

Plato was another point at which a new local was organized, 11 joining at that meeting. It was decided to hold a big organization meeting on Saturday, March 28, to be addressed by Fred Edwards, of Richlea, and J. Wellbelove, of Aston. This is to be a joint local, but the women are to have their own officers.

Still another local was organized at Forgan, with 12 of an initial membership.

The total result of the week's work was the formation of three locals, three women's section, and two junior clubs; but possibly the best result of all is

the good feeling created by the speaker throughout the district.

Wideview G.G.A. is reviving. The local has now 19 members, and a few more are considering joining the local. Two dances have been held during the winter months, one of these also included a box social.

Netherhill local is being re-organized with Robert Pewtress, the former secretary, as secretary pro tem. A committee of six has been appointed to canvass the district for members, and it is hoped to have the local on its feet in a short time.

A new local of the S.G.G.A. has been organized at Saltecoats, under the name of Clonmel, with G. R. Goodday as secretary, A. McGregor, as president, and J. S. Inglis, as vice-president. Mr. Inglis is a former director of the association.

Manitoba

Special Donations to Central

The special contributions to the Central office donated by local associations throughout the province for the purpose of cleaning up the deficit of last year, continue to pile up. In the February 18 issue of The Guide, acknowledgment was made of the amount received to that date. Since then, the following locals have contributed. These contributions are coming from all corners of the province, and indicate the very healthy position of the organization. The membership dues also are showing very marked improvement over either of the last two years, and there is every reason to be confident that the year 1925 is going to be one of restored prosperity and continued service in the interests of the farmers of Manitoba:

Previously acknowledged, \$458.50; Grosse Isle W.S., \$25; Woodnorth W.S., \$22.50; Otter, \$10; Dugald, \$50; Springfield, \$10; Lily Bay, \$5.00; Harlington W.S., \$20.15; Brandon, \$10; Bethany, \$30; Barnsley, \$10; Kemnay, \$5.00; Silverton, \$15; Parkview, \$10; Rounthwaite, \$10; Forrest W.S., \$10; Springvale, \$10; Hiawatha, \$32; Dauphin Plains, \$10; Fairview, \$5.00; Moore Park, \$25; Oakleigh, \$61; Springhill, \$10; Verona, \$25.35. Total, \$879.50.

A new U.F.M. local has been organized at Paramount School, with 27 paid-up members, and David Forsyth as secretary.

This local is following a very progressive social and educational program for the next few months.

Earl Keating, secretary of Silverton U.F.M. reports: "We are putting on a drive for members this month and hope to reach the hundred mark before

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Figure Puzzle Contest

CONTESTANTS will be glad to know when the results of The Figure Puzzle Contest will be announced, and this is to inform them that solutions to the second puzzle have been received and everything is in readiness for the judges.

There is certainly going to be a real race for the Car and the other prizes, and the judges have got a big job on their hands.

We intended to publish the results in this issue of The Guide, but this was impossible, therefore we would like everyone to take note that a COMPLETE LIST of the PRIZE WINNERS will be announced in the APRIL 15 ISSUE OF THE GUIDE.

Watch For This Announcement

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display60c per agate line
Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified...\$6.75 per inch
Classified....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Our Ottawa Letter

Minister of Finance withdraws amendment to Tariff Act providing for Canadian valuation—Rural credit recommendations of Dr. Tory

By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, April 3.—While the sub-amendment to the budget offered by Robert Forke was declared out of order, the effect upon the government has been perceptible. The sub-amendment in question was a practical declaration against the protective policy set forth, particularly in that portion of the budget which provided for new anti-dumping regulations. Progressive members, in consideration of the budget, arrived at the conclusion that if the customs department were given the discretion of fixing valuations for tariff purposes it made very little difference what the customs duties might be, inasmuch as a low tariff could be entirely nullified by increases in the valuation.

Much to the surprise of the House, Hon. James Robb, acting minister of finance, announced early in the week that the government had decided to drop the new anti-dumping clauses. The acting minister declared that his advisors had informed him that the new clause was not necessary, and that the existing regulations with respect to dumping were entirely adequate to cope with the situation. It would appear that this concession to the Progressive members was brought about by the unexpected sub-amendment to the budget proposed by Robert Forke, and by the realization that the government would secure a very narrow majority on the budget in the event of its insisting upon its original provisions.

Election Not Expected

In spite of the government's volte-face with respect to the anti-dumping clauses, there is much doubt as to the extent of the majority which the ministry will secure upon the division on the budget. It is almost certain that the Conservative bloc will vote solidly in favor of the Drayton amendment and against the budget. A considerable proportion of the Progressive and Independent members, while not favoring the Conservative amendment, may vote against the budget proper.

In the event of the ministry failing to secure a substantial majority upon the budget, it is quite probable that the prime minister may decide that a sufficient mandate has not been granted to him in the House to carry on the affairs of the government, and that it is necessary to go to the country to secure the approval of the electors. Such an eventuality, however, is not expected.

During the week Robert Gould, of Assiniboia, succeeded in persuading the prime minister to extend the scope of the ocean rates committee. In response to the requests of Mr. Gould, Premier King undertook to add the words "by any other method that offers effective control" to the reference which the House submitted to the special committee. By reason of the effort of Mr. Gould the committee on ocean rates will be in a position, not only to consider the contract between the government and Sir William Petersen, but any other substitute agreement which may be calculated to bring about effective control of ocean freight rates.

In the matter of representation upon the special committee created to enquire into ocean rates, the independent "Ginger Group" of the House has found itself in difficulties. It is a tradition of parliament that when special committees are struck the various whips are called upon to nominate their respective quotas. The independent group, consisting it is said of 13, has eschewed whip or leadership domination. As a consequence when the special committee on ocean rates was struck, there was nobody to speak for the independent group. At the conclusion, however, of a somewhat acrimonious debate, Harry Leader, M.P. for Portage la Prairie, courteously undertook to resign his position upon the special committee in favor of Joseph T. Shaw, of West Calgary. In doing so, however, Mr. Leader did not undertake to recognize the existence of any new group, and Mr. Forke said: "I for one never imagined for a moment that everyone was not getting a fair deal in the matter of representation on committees. Parliament has been in session for nearly two months now, and this is the first intimation I have had that anything was wrong, and there was any trouble. I for one imagined that everything was going along smoothly as far as committees were concerned."

"It has been pointed out that this group of members, or whatever you may call them, are over-represented on all the standing committees. It has usually been the custom for representations to be made to the Progressive group to suggest the members who should appear on those committees. There has been no complaint as to that and we have followed the same custom with respect to select committees. I did not know there was going to be any complaint or that honorable members would assume the position now taken. I do not want to quibble over trifles and I will not say that these honorable gentlemen in question are over-represented on the regular standing committees. I do not want to stir up trouble at this stage of the session, and I am quite willing to leave them where they are as far as I am concerned. I think, however, it is rather ungrateful for them to use language such as they have resorted to. I think these members must realize that they have been accorded every courtesy by honorable gentlemen in this part of the chamber. I have this to say in conclusion: I do not want to add any hard feelings in connection with this matter, but I think that when people are treated decently and fairly, there is no justification for getting up here and complaining of bad treatment. I want these honorable members who have been complaining to get all the privileges and rights which they believe belong to them. I am sure no complaint has ever come from any member of the party I have the honor to lead that they were getting too many favors. The situation which has arisen occurred quite incidentally, without any scheming or manoeuvring on our part, and I hope that it will be remedied so that there will be no more trouble."

Continued on Page 27

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"November 17, 1924.

"I was delighted with the Gladiolus bulbs you sent me last spring. From the 12 bulbs eight bloomed, and the early frosts did not affect them. I saw several lovely gardens in Winnipeg that had Gladioli blooming in them, but mine had just as lovely a profusion of bloom as any I had seen. I am looking forward to growing a larger bed of them next summer."—Mrs. James Dixon, Tantallon, Sask.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG - - MANITOBA

The Road to Peace

Abolition of tariff barriers and new mentality internationally necessary to preserve peace, Sir George Paish says

THAT the peace of the world depended upon the development of greater friendliness among the nations, upon every nation producing more, buying more and selling more, and the creation of freer conditions of exchange of the world's goods was the central theme of the address of Sir George Paish, eminent British economist, and editor of the London Statist, in an address in Winnipeg, on March 24, under the auspices of the Canadian Clubs.

Peace had not yet come into the world, he stated. None of the great problems left by the war had been solved and the real truth was that at the present time the shadow of war was again lying across Europe. Germany and Russia had become friends again. Russia had formed an alliance with Japan. These three nations were getting close together and were casting the shadow of a new war unless the world took the necessary steps to create better conditions.

The financial condition in Europe, Sir George declared, was very serious. Germany had got rid of her debt by the depreciation of her currency, but at the present time the mass of the people in Germany, middle classes and working people, were in great distress. In order to relieve this distress Germany was undercutting prices in the markets of

the world and creating distress among her competitors. France, he continued is in distress, almost to the point of complete bankruptcy. Her currency also was depreciated, to the extent of almost 75 per cent. The French government had a great floating debt and it was becoming increasingly difficult, as the depreciation of currency continued, to renew that debt. The nations of the world should not allow France to go into bankruptcy.

The Reparations Dilemma

It was necessary that these financial actualities should be clearly realized because a more reasonable policy was imperative in connection with the great debts that were now burdening the nations. It was because the situation demanded a more reasonable policy that the Dawes committee had been appointed. The object of that committee was not to discover how much Germany could pay, but how the payments could be made without injuring creditor nations. There was no doubt Germany could easily pay the reparations sums that have been fixed, so far as the revenue of the country permitted. That was not the difficulty. The real difficulty was to know how to get the money out of Germany to the other nations. Germany could only remit these sums by selling her goods in the markets of the

world. She could borrow the money to pay but that did not solve the problem, but it was an amusing thought that practically all the money which Germany has so far paid in reparations has been paid by the people in other countries who speculated in German currency. Germany sold worthless bits of paper for real money and used the real money to pay her debts.

Must Buy German Goods

It was essential that people should realize these things, Sir George stated, because if the German reparations were ever to be paid the world will have to be willing to buy German goods. Today, the world is not willing to buy German goods and unless Germany can export more than she imports she cannot create the necessary balance out of which reparations alone can be paid. Germany must have a large excess of exports over imports, but instead of permitting Germany to create that excess of exports the other nations of the world were raising tariff barriers against German goods.

The French situation depended upon Germany, Sir George continued. The French need reparation payments from Germany in order to pay their own debts and to reduce their large internal indebtedness. It was largely because these payments had not been forthcoming from Germany that the franc had depreciated, but if the world will not allow Germany to create an excess of exports over imports then the French situation cannot be improved.

There were signs however that the nations were beginning to realize the

actualities of the situation. France and Germany were steadily improving their relations, but a very great change would have to come over the statesmen in practically every country before the conditions that would make for real peace could be established and the solving of all the questions left by the war peacefully accomplished. The nations would have to be prepared to give security and develop the League of Nations into a real instrument for the prevention of war. Tariff barriers should come down. The nations were all poor and yet they were trying to grow richer by having as little to do with each other as possible. All the nations wanted to sell, none wanted to buy. That policy would have to be abandoned for one of economic co-operation—free production and exchange. If it was desired to build up Western Canada the world must be encouraged to buy the products of Western Canada, and the way to encourage it was for Canada to buy the products of the other nations. If this were done there would be no limit to the expansion of this country. Nations did not send out their goods for the mere purpose of sending them out. Goods were exported in order that other goods might be bought with the proceeds. A nation could not buy without selling, nor sell without buying and that fact is something that all the nations must take into account. In addition to this freedom of exchange of goods, it was necessary to have a new mentality internationally. If the world was to be preserved from a new and more disastrous war the nations must begin again to develop the spirit of justice and fair play and friendship. On that rock and on that rock alone would the peace of the world be maintained.

The Poultry and Egg Pool

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited, having been duly incorporated, it may be expected that a campaign to obtain contract signers will shortly commence. George F. Edwards, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, is chairman of the organization committee and honorary secretary also. The Farmers' Union is represented on the provisional board by Mrs. S. E. Selby, of Kerrobert, who is an able executive.

The contracts, it is understood, are in the printer's hands, and should shortly be available. Running for five years, but excluding eggs for this year, the contract specially provides that women may sign, and the articles of association also provide that women may hold any office in the organization. Poultry keeping on the farm involves work that may easily be undertaken by women, and given better marketing facilities there is no reason why every farm in the province should not carry a flock of pure-bred fowl of a "bred-to-lay" strain.

A poultry campaign such as is foreshadowed will undoubtedly have the effect of widening the interest taken in poultry keeping. This is indicated by the numerous questions already reaching this office on housing, breeding, rearing and feeding, and with the co-operation of all farm organizations, without which no co-operative marketing plan can be permanently successful, there should be one more "pool" added to Saskatchewan's marketing program by the fall of 1925.

Change in Registry Fees

At the last annual meeting of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, the following amendment was made to the constitution, allowing recording at reduced rates to those who have not previously been recording in the Canadian National Livestock Records.

The amendment reads as follows: "That the fee for registering whole flocks which have been registered in American Flock Records recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records, be 50c for each registration regardless of age, providing such were registered in the American Flock Record prior to January 1, 1925. This privilege expires January 1, 1926."

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 8, 1925

The Protectionist Fallacy

Sir Henry Drayton, ex-minister of finance, if he meant all that he said in his speech on the budget, believes wholeheartedly and fervently in the efficacy of protection as a panacea for economic ills. A tariff, a real tariff and not the miserable makeshift that we have today, he is convinced, would set all the wheels of industry going, cause all the tall chimneys to smoke, increase the fertility of the soil and the fecundity of animal stock, add to profits and wages, and transform the waste places of Canada into fruitful fields. It might also improve the weather and exterminate insect pests, but Sir Henry prudently refrained from claiming too much.

Sir Henry's thesis ran something like this: The imports of this country in 1924 amounted to \$893,000,000. Of this \$193,000,000 represented goods which are not produced in Canada, and which, therefore, may be listed as necessary imports. That left \$700,000,000 worth of goods of a kind that are produced in Canada. The tariff should be high enough to shut out that \$700,000,000 worth of goods, and permit the production of them in this country. If that were done employment would be created for 350,000 men, and allowing each man four dependents, it would mean that the population of the country would be increased by 1,750,000. He was aware it would be argued that if we did not import we could not export, that imports and exports paid for each other, but that was a mere academic "ism." The trade of the United States, Cuba, Argentina, disproved it. What Canada needed was a big volume of exports and a small volume of imports, and that could be secured by a real protective tariff. The exports could be paid for in gold instead of other goods. It wasn't true that protection increased the cost of production or the cost of living, except at the first, and until the manufacture concerned had got going. Every increase in imports meant an increase in unemployment, and the country would never see prosperity again until it got a government which would raise the tariff and raise it good and plenty.

That in brief is Sir Henry's plan for making everybody rich and happy, as rich and as happy and as free from trouble as the masses have always been in other protectionist countries such as Russia, Spain, Italy, Turkey and even the United States, with its millions living permanently below the "poverty line."

Sir Henry says, in effect, that we could take gold for our exports. That is true; we could also take, if our merchants were so inclined, the paper money of other countries. But of what use would the gold or the paper be if we could not exchange it for things that we could eat, or wear, look at or use? The object of all selling is to enable the seller to buy the things that minister to life. Everybody looks with contempt on the individual who hoards gold for its own sake; according to Sir Henry Drayton what is a disease of the acquisitive propensities of the individual is a virtue in a nation.

It is goods, the necessities and the comforts of life, that people want, and that commerce undertakes to furnish them with. The imports of Canada, in the main, represent payment for goods we have exported, and if the doctrine of Sir Henry were logically carried out and what he calls unnecessary imports were prohibited, this western country in particular would soon be re-

duced to the wilderness which greeted the eyes of the explorers and adventurers.

There is no principle in economic science so well established as the principle that international trade is pure exchange, and that in the long run the exports and imports of a country, balance each other. If Sir Henry wants the inductive proof of this we commend to his attention a book written by Jacob Viner, of the University of Chicago—Canada's Balance of International Indebtedness. In this book he will find the proof that over the period taken for the study, namely, 1900-1913, the imports and exports of this country were approximately equal to each other, when all the factors in international trade are given proper weight.

Progress Toward Peace

With the Geneva protocol suspended pretty high the principal powers in Europe have been conducting "conversations" for the purpose of finding out if any substitute can be devised. Germany advanced a proposal for a pact for the guarantee of France's eastern frontier by Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany. According to Premier Herriot much of the press correspondence regarding the conversations on this proposal has been drawn from the imagination of the correspondents, but allowing for this it is clear from a recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain, that the proposal of Germany is the basis for a renewed effort to provide for the peace of Europe.

The German proposal did not include guarantee of the frontiers of Poland, or, indeed, any of the territorial changes in Eastern Europe, but the German government agreed to engage that Germany would never attempt any rectification of these new frontiers by force, and it intimated a willingness to conclude with Poland a treaty of arbitration under which any proposed changes could be arranged. France suggested a renewed adherence on the part of Germany to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles regarding the neutralization of the Rhineland, and Germany promptly accepted the suggestion. These negotiations presuppose, of course, the admission of Germany into the League of Nations, but as France, so far, has hesitated to advance beyond the stage of conversations because of the proviso regarding the frontiers of Poland, which she wants guaranteed as securely as her own frontier, the proposed pact is yet but a proposal.

There is talk now of a seven-power pact to include Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia. Holland has also been mentioned as a partner in this pact, and there is some questioning of why the other neutral countries cannot come in. This looks like a gradual return to the protocol, for any such pact will need a definition of aggression and agreed-upon plans for resisting aggression and settling disputes by arbitration, and the more that subscribe to the pact the greater the necessity of extending its provisions to give security to all.

The danger in a movement like this is that it may ultimately supersede the League of Nations and become the real government of Europe. If all the European nations join it might be possible to work out a relationship to the league, but if the pact be confined to a few of the great nations, it will mean simply a return to the allied council, and the old system of military arrangements.

The tendency in this direction was illustrated in the rejection in the British House

of Commons, recently, of a motion to the effect that no foreign treaty and no arrangement of any kind involving co-operation of the defence forces of the country, should be concluded without the consent of parliament. The motion was defeated by a vote of 255 to 133. The Conservative government of Great Britain thus stands firmly by the old system of secret diplomacy while giving a lip-service to the ideals for the achievement of which the League of Nations was formed.

Secret Tariff Making

Three times since taking office the Liberal party has endeavored to satisfy protectionist demands while professing a low tariff policy, by the manipulation of the tariff laws. Once it succeeded; twice it has been compelled to abandon its proposals.

In this connection it is necessary to remember that the tariff is regulated by two statutes, the Customs Act and the Customs Tariff Act. The anti-dumping legislation is contained in the Customs Tariff Act, but the law regarding valuation for duty is contained in the Customs Act.

In both acts it is laid down that the value for duty shall be the fair market value of the goods in the country of export, but the dumping section of the Tariff Act provides that if the goods be invoiced to a Canadian importer at a price "below the fair market value of the same article when sold for home consumption," then such goods shall be subjected to a special duty in addition to the ordinary duty, such special duty to be the difference between the price at which the goods have been exported and the price in the home market. Even goods on the free list are liable to this dumping duty. It is in connection with valuation for duty that the manipulations referred to have taken place.

The first was in 1922, when the following amendment was made to the Customs Act:

If at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the governor in council on a report from the minister of customs and excise, that natural products of the class or kind produced in Canada are being imported into Canada, either on sale or consignment under such conditions as prejudicially or injuriously to affect the interests of Canadian producers, the governor in council may, in any case or class of cases, authorize the minister to value such goods for duty, notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, and the value so determined shall be held to be the fair market value thereof.

This was a departure from valuation on the price in the home market of the exporting country, and the adoption of a Canadian valuation, under which the minister (for practical purposes the officials of the customs department) could fix any value for duty that he liked. Progressives and Conservatives alike opposed the amendment on account of the arbitrary power it vested in the minister, but the government mustered sufficient of a majority to carry it.

Last year the minister of customs made a further attempt to increase his power in the valuation of goods for duty by repealing by order-in-council, a regulation passed in 1914, permitting a lee-way of 5 per cent. between the invoice price of imported goods and the price of such goods in the country of export. On the Progressives threatening to vote against the budget unless this repealing regulation was withdrawn, Hon. J. Bureau, minister of customs, capitulated and the old regulation was allowed to stand, but Mr. Bureau somewhat defiantly stated

that he alone was responsible for the repealing regulation and he "had no apology to make, either."

Now, Hon. James Robb has tried his hand at this underground method of raising the tariff. In his budget speech he announced an amendment to the Customs Tariff Act, repealing altogether the provision that "if the export or actual selling price to an importer in Canada be less than the fair market value of the same article when sold for home consumption," then the dumping duty shall apply, and substituting therefore, "if the export or actual selling price to an importer in Canada is less than the value thereof for customs duty," then the dumping duty shall be the difference between "the said selling price of the articles for export and the said value thereof for customs entry."

This amendment applies Canadian valuation instead of fair valuation in the country of export to goods coming under the dumping clause, and it would permit a wide latitude in assessment of goods for duty purposes. It carries a step further the principle embodied in the amendment to the Customs Act of 1922. Had it passed it would have meant that Canadian valuation, or in other words the valuation of goods for duty at the price such goods are sold for when produced in Canada, would have been applied to imports of natural produce of a kind produced in Canada and to goods coming under the dumping regulation. This would have given the customs department considerable authority to raise values for duty, which, of course, would have been equivalent to an increase of the tariff. One more step in the same direction, by way of amendment to the Customs Act, would have given the department full arbitrary power to assess all imports on Canadian valuation, and the higher the Canadian price went the higher the duty would go. The government

would have been in a position to concede nearly every demand of the protectionists, and the people would have known little about it because no publicity is ever given to these special valuations by the customs department.

Mr. Robb, however, has withdrawn the amendment. Once more the attitude of the Progressives has forced the government to climb down, but these repeated attempts of the government party to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, to play into the hands of protectionists while repudiating a protectionist policy, indicate the real policy of the government more clearly than platforms and "charts."

Knowing Before Voting

On March 17, H. Marler, M.P., for a Montreal constituency, moved the second reading of a private bill in the House of Commons. The purpose of this bill was to extend for a period of seven years the patent rights owned by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, on a part of the apparatus used in wireless telegraphy and telephony. Mr. Marler explained that the invention in question had been patented in 1906, and the patent expired in March, 1924. The Marconi Company had purchased the invention, but owing to the war had not been able to make much use of it and had consequently lost on their investment. They therefore asked for an extension of the patent for another seven years.

Thereupon J. A. Wallace, M.P. for Norfolk, arose and informed the House that he was against the bill, and he proceeded to say why and to give the House a very practical demonstration of the advantage of members knowing all about a proposition before voting on it. He held the device covered by the patent in his hand. It was

the vacuum tube on which all modern radio rests. He gave the history of the discoveries which led to the invention of the device. It had been patented in Great Britain in 1904, and the patent expired in 1918 and was not renewed. It was patented in the United States in 1906 and expired in 1923, and the application there for renewal had been refused. It was patented in Canada in 1906 and the patent expired in 1924. The patent, he said, should not be renewed. Since the expiration of the patent the price of the device had dropped from \$9.00 to \$4.00, and was probably now below that price. If the patent were renewed the price would rise at least \$2.00 and it would mean, during the six years the patent would run, a cost to radio users in Canada of about \$15,000,000. There were other patents covering improvements in the device and if the bill passed the owners of these other patents would consider that they had also a right to extension of their patents.

The bill was turned down without a division. Mr. Wallace saved the day for Canadian radio users. His knowledge illumined a question upon which the House would otherwise have voted in the dark. He demonstrated the wisdom of knowing before voting.

According to the constitution of the German Republic, a presidential candidate to be elected on the first ballot must receive a majority of the total votes cast. As no candidate in the election held on March 29 got a majority of the votes cast another election will have to be held, at which the candidate polling the largest number of votes will be declared elected. This expensive and disturbing procedure could have been avoided if the preferential vote had been adopted for presidential elections. It takes politicians a long time to see the light.



A WILD RIDE

The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

What Has Happened So Far

Gabriel Warden, capitalist, railroad director, owner of mines and timber lands, was murdered while driving in his own car with an unknown man, who disappeared before Warden's death was discovered. Warden had been expecting a young man to visit his home on that same evening, and had intimated to his wife, during a serious conversation, that he was going to help a young man who had been deeply wronged by his (Warden's) friends, and if he did so they might consider him a threat—something necessary to remove.

Bob Connery, special conductor for the Coast division, received a wire from his chief, H. R. Jarvis, telling him to take charge of No. 5, the Eastern Express, a transcontinental train, which was to run out of Seattle an hour late. He was also to take and follow any orders which might be given to him by a man who would carry a card from Jarvis. Connery's curiosity was aroused and he scanned the passengers closely who boarded his train on that March morning. There was a party of three, a young girl, a tall, strongly-built middle-aged man, and a young man—who had reservations of a compartment and two sections, under the name of Dorne. There was an Englishman who had no reservation, and a young man whose ticket bore the name of Eaton, and some half-dozen others. Dorne produced a card signed with the initials of Jarvis, and Connery realized that it was from him he must take orders for his train. Dorne informed his daughter and their companion, Avery, that he wished them to get into conversation with the young man Eaton.

CHAPTER III.

Miss Dorne Meets Eaton

AS the train settled into the steady running which reminded of the days of travel ahead during which the half-dozen cars of the train must create a world in which it would be absolutely impossible to avoid contact with other people, Eaton put the magazine into his travelling bag, took from the bag a handful of cigars with which he filled a plain, uninitialed cigar-case, and went toward the club and observation car in the rear. As he passed through the sleeper next to him—the last one—Harriet Dorne glanced up at him and spoke to her father; Dorne nodded but did not look up. Eaton went on into the wide-windowed observation-room beyond, which opened on to the rear platform protected on three sides.

The observation-room was nearly empty. The sleet which had been falling when they left Seattle had changed to huge, heavy flakes of fast-falling snow, which blurred the windows, obscured the landscape and left visible only the two thin black lines of track that, streaming out behind them, vanished fifty feet away in the white smother. The only occupants of the room were a young woman who was reading a magazine and an elderly man. Eaton chose a seat as far from these two as possible.

He had been there only a few minutes, however, when, looking up, he saw Harriet Dorne and Avery enter the room. They passed him, engaged in conversation, and stood by the rear door looking out into the storm. It was evident to Eaton, although he did not watch them, that they were arguing something; the girl seemed insistent, Avery irritated and unwilling. Her manner showed that she won her point finally. She seated herself in one of the chairs, and Avery left her. He wandered, as if aimlessly, to the reading table, turning over the magazines there; abandoning them, he gazed about as if bored; then, with a wholly casual manner, he came toward Eaton and took the seat beside him.

"Rotten weather, isn't it?" Avery observed somewhat ungraciously.

Eaton could not well avoid reply. "It's been getting worse," he commented, "ever since we left Seattle."

"We're running into it, apparently." Again Avery looked toward Eaton and waited.

"It'll be bad in the mountains, I suspect," Eaton said.

"Yes—lucky if we get through."

The conversation on Avery's part was patently forced; and it was equally forced on Eaton's; nevertheless it continued. Avery introduced the war and other subjects upon which men, thrown together for a time, are accustomed to exchange opinions. But Avery did not do it easily or naturally; he plainly

was of the caste whose pose it is to repel, not seek, overtures toward a chance acquaintance. His lack of practice was perfectly obvious when at last he asked directly: "Beg pardon, but I don't think I know your name."

Eaton was obliged to give it. "Mine's Avery," the other offered; "perhaps you heard it when we were getting our berths assigned."

And again the conversation, enjoyed by neither of them, went on. Finally the girl at the end of the car rose and passed them, as though leaving the car. Avery looked up.

"Where are you going, Harry?" "I think some one ought to be with father."

"I'll go in just a minute."

She had halted almost in front of them. Avery, hesitating as though he did not know what he ought to do, finally arose; and as Eaton observed that Avery, having introduced himself, appeared now to consider it his duty to present Eaton to Harriet Dorne, Eaton also arose. Avery murmured the names. Harriet Dorne, resting her hand on the back of Avery's chair, joined in the conversation. As she replied easily and interestedly to a comment of Eaton's, Avery suddenly reminded her of her father. After a minute, when Avery—still ungracious and still irritated over something which

fragrance from her hair and clothing came to him and made him recollect how long it was—five years—since he had talked with, or even been near, such a girl as this; and the sudden tumult of his pulses which her nearness caused warned him to keep watch of what he said until he had learned why she had sought him out.

To avoid the appearance of studying her too openly, he turned slightly, so that his gaze went past her to the white turmoil outside the windows.

"It's wonderful," she said, "isn't it?"

"You mean the storm?" A twinkle of amusement came to Eaton's eyes. "It would be more interesting if it allowed a little more to be seen. At present there is nothing visible but snow."

"Is that the only way it affects you?" She turned to him, apparently a trifle disappointed.

"I don't exactly understand."

"Why, it must affect every man most as it touches his own interests. An artist would think of it as a background for contrasts—a thing to sketch or paint; a writer as something to be written down in words."

Eaton understood. She could not more plainly have asked him what he was.

"And an engineer, I suppose," he said, easily, "would think of it only as an element to be included



"She halted almost in front of them. Avery, hesitating as though he did not know what he ought to do, finally arose."

Eaton could not guess—rather abruptly left them, she took Avery's seat; and Eaton dropped into his chair beside her.

Now, this whole proceeding—though within the convention which, forbidding a girl to make a man's acquaintance directly, says nothing against her making it through the medium of another man—had been so unnaturally done that Eaton understood that Harriet Dorne deliberately had arranged to make his acquaintance, and that Avery, angry and objecting, had been overruled.

She seemed to Eaton less alertly boyish now than she had looked an hour before when they had boarded the train. Her cheeks were smoothly rounded, her lips rather full, her lashes very long. He could not look up without looking directly at her, for her chair, which had not been moved since Avery left it, was at an angle with his own. A faint, sweet

in his formulas—an x, or an a, or a b, to be put in somewhere and square-rooted or squared so that the roof-truss he was figuring should not buckle under its weight."

"Oh—so that is the way you were thinking of it?"

"You mean," Eaton challenged her directly, "am I an engineer?"

"Are you?"

"Oh, no; I was only talking in pure generalities, just as you were."

"Let us go on, then," she said gayly. "I see I can't conceal from you that I am doing you the honor to wonder what you are. A lawyer would think of it in the light of damage it might create and the subsequent possibilities of litigation." She made a little pause. "A business man would take it into account, as he has to take into account all things in nature or human; it would delay transportation, or harm or aid the winter wheat."

"Or stop competition somewhere," he observed, more interested.

The flash of satisfaction which came to her face and as quickly was checked and faded showed him she thought she was on the right track.

"Business," she said, still lightly, "will—how is it the newspapers put it?—will marshal its cohorts; it will send out its generals in command of brigades of snowplows, its colonels in command of regiments of snow-shovelers and its spies to discover and to bring back word of the effect upon the crops."

"You talk," he said, "as if business were a war."

"Isn't it?—like war, but war in higher terms."

"In higher terms?" he questioned, attempting to make his tone like hers, but a sudden bitterness now was betrayed by it. "Or in lower?"

"Why, in higher," she declared, "demanding greater courage, greater devotion, greater determination, greater self-sacrifice."

"What makes you say that?"

"Soldiers themselves say it, Mr. Eaton, and all the observers in this horrible war say it when they say that they find almost no cowards and very few weaklings among all the millions of every sort of men at the front. They could not say the same of those identical millions under the normal conditions of everyday business life."

He remained silent, though she waited for him to reply.

"You know that is so, Mr. Eaton," she said. "One has only to look on the streets of any great city to find thousands of men who have not had the courage and determination to carry on their share of the ordinary duties of life. Recruiting officers can pick any man off the streets and make a good soldier of him, but no one could be so sure of finding a satisfactory employee in that way. Doesn't that show that daily life, the everyday business of earning a living and bearing one's share in the workaday world, demands greater qualities than war?"

Her face had flushed eagerly as she spoke; a darker, livid flush answered her words on his.

"But the opportunities for evil are greater, too," he asserted almost fiercely.

"What do you mean?"

"For deceit, for lies, for treachery, Miss Dorne! Violence is the evil of war, and violence is the evil most easily punished, even if it does not bring its own punishment upon itself. But how many of those men you speak of on the streets have been deliberately, mercilessly, even savagely sacrificed to some business expediency, their future destroyed, their hope killed! Some storm of passion, whose meaning she could not divine, was sweeping him.

"You mean," she asked after an instant's silence, "that you, Mr. Eaton, have been sacrificed in such a way?"

"I am still talking in generalities," he denied ineffectively.

He saw that she sensed the untruthfulness of these last words. Her smooth young forehead and her eyes were shadowy with thought. Eaton was uneasily silent. The train roared across some trestle, giving a sharp glimpse of gray, snow-swept water far below. Finally Harriet Dorne seemed to have made her decision.

"I think you should meet my father Mr. Eaton," she said. "Would you like to?"

He did not reply at once. He knew that his delay was causing her to study him now with greater surprise.

"I would like to meet him, yes," he said, "but,"—he hesitated, tried to avoid answer without offending her, but already he had affronted her—"but not now, Miss Dorne."

She stared at him, rebuffed and chilled.

"You mean—" The sentence, obviously, was one she felt it better not to finish. As though he recognized that now she must wish the conversation to end, he got up. She rose stiffly.

"I'll see you into your car, if you're returning there," he offered.

Neither spoke, as he went with her into the next car; and at the section where her father sat, Eaton bowed

Your Experimental Farm

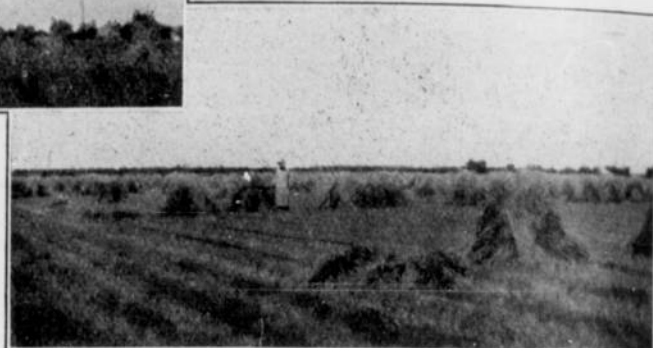
You pay for it--

Do you use it?



Grain crops on the Illustration Farm of French Bros., Dauphin, Man.

J. D. Guild tells of the various efforts which are being made to bring the scientific findings of the experimental farms into everyday practice



THE work of the experimental farms may be divided into three distinct phases. First, determining what problems are most pressing; second, finding a solution to the more important problems; and third presenting their results to the public.

It is generally recognized that the problems connected with agriculture are rapidly increasing and that they are becoming more complex as western agriculture changes from grain-growing to mixed farming. A perusal of the annual reports of both the Brandon and Indian Head farms shows that for nearly forty years these farms have been conducting experiments with livestock, and with most kinds of garden and field crops, in order that when the long foreseen change should come they would be able to answer many of the questions which would naturally arise. A great deal of useful information and data have been obtained during these years of experimentation. It may be noted that on the Brandon farm at the present time there are some two hundred distinct projects under way, and that in the field crops department alone 1,810 plots, each one-fortieth acre in size, are under observation.

Typical Experiments

In so far as possible the work is of a practical nature. As an illustration of this a few experiments may be cited. In determining the quantity of seed corn to use a comparison was made of planting three, five and seven seeds per hill, and spacing the seed six, nine, and twelve inches apart in rows. A seven-year average shows that the heavier seeding produced the heaviest yields of fodder corn, but delayed the maturity of the crop, as evidenced by the number of mature cobs which were harvested.

Another experiment was conducted to determine the effect of rust on early versus late sown wheat. Ten-day intervals separated the seedings. The results obtained over a period of years leave no doubt as to the efficacy of the earlier sowing in combatting the ravages of rust. In 1924, the earliest sown plot not only produced a normal sample of wheat weighing over 60 pounds per bushel, but it yielded almost three times as much as the latest sown plot.

A third experiment, carried out to determine the best time and method of harvesting sweet clover for hay, has clearly shown the value of early cutting. Plots were cut at three different stages, early bud formation, late bud formation and when in the advanced flowering stage. Stubble was left at four, seven, and ten inches high.

These tests indicated that the yield of the first cutting increased markedly with advanced maturity, but the quality of the hay was sacrificed. Such hay is not so well relished by stock. When cut either in early or late bud formation a second crop equal to the first was secured. When the first cutting was not taken until the advanced flowering stage was reached, practically no second cutting was obtained. The yield of the second crop apparently depends on the height of stubble left at the time of the first cutting. This in turn must be influenced largely by the stage of

maturity of the crop when the first cutting is made. A four or five-inch stubble is sufficient if the crop is cut before it has advanced too far into the flowering stage.

Spreading the Information

One of the most difficult problems confronting the experimental farm is that of placing its information before the public in the same practical way in which the information itself is obtained. In the last analysis the real measure of the value of the experimental farms is the number of farmers they are able to reach and particularly in the number they get to adopt the crops, practices and methods which have been found to be most satisfactory.

There are approximately 53,000 farmers in the province. Obviously they cannot all visit the farm. It has been observed, however, that those who do, generally become regular visitors. They realize the benefit of the direct contact thus established. The majority of those remote from the farm have very little conception of the extent of the work attempted or of the manner in which experiments are conducted.

Many methods are employed in reaching these people. First comes the correspondence. At the Brandon farm recently letters have been coming in at the rate of 50 a day. Specific problems are thus discussed with many who find this the most convenient way of securing information relative to their particular problems. The annual report is also an important medium in the matter of taking the experimental farm results to the public. It goes out each year to an extensive mailing list for the express purpose of indicating the progress made towards the solution of many of the major problems. On account of printing restrictions it must of necessity inform the reader of only a part of the work attempted. Special bulletins are valuable in this connection. Such publications as Experiments With Wheat at The Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, and The Prairie Farmers' Vegetable Garden, are examples of bulletins which summarize lines of work that have been under way for many years. Articles to the press are also of great assistance in the work of keeping the public informed.

There are still other ways of drawing public attention to the work of the farm. During the past few years an exhibit has been sent out to a number of the summer fairs. It includes models of experimental farm equipment, photographs of experimental work, specimen sheaves of forage and other farm crops, and is accompanied by members of the farm staff. This method entails a considerable amount of time and labor.

Addresses and lectures by members of the staff provide another opportunity to inform at least a percentage of the people. Organizations such as the agricultural societies, the Rotary club and the Kiwanis club, have been addressed at different times. Lectures to the International Harvester short courses and to the Normal School students are included in the extension program.

Field Days and Co-operative Tests

Field days held on the farm during the summer have always been regarded

as one of the best and most practical means for demonstrating the work of the farm. Further it is perhaps the most helpful of all methods to the farmers themselves. Special days are given over to livestock, forage crops, cereal crops and horticulture. Visitors are shown over the experiments by members of the staff. Questions are encouraged. The farmers practical viewpoint is appreciated. Special addresses by outside authorities conclude the field-day programs. Mutual benefits result.

In order to bring the work of the farm still closer to the farmers a series of co-operative tests has recently been established. This year it is hoped to have between 50 and 100 farmers growing some of the more recently introduced varieties of wheat on small plots on their own farms. Briefly the plan is to supply a limited number of men with given quantities of seed in sealed packets. The row-row method of testing will be employed, and each variety will be grown under a number. Labels will be supplied for each row and carefully labelled sacks provided at harvest time. Only the heads will be harvested and these will be returned to the farm for threshing and recording.

The cost to the farmer will consist of the use of a small piece of his land and the labor of planting and caring for the rows. For such work it is believed that he will be amply repaid by the knowledge he obtains concerning the behavior of the varieties grown on his own land under his own observation. Wherever possible a member of the farm staff will visit the growers at least once during the summer to note the success that has attended each man's efforts in the handling of these varieties and to discuss with him matters relating to cereal crop production generally.

Illustration Stations

One of the newest agencies to be employed in the dissemination of experimental farm findings is the illustration station. These are not experimental farms. From 20 to 40 acres of a farmer's land are taken over on a small annual rental basis. The field is laid off usually in four-acre plots. The necessary seed for the projects planned is supplied the first year, the owner does the work according to experimental farm direction, and in the fall of each year gets the complete crop returns. Out of the crop grown from the original seed the owner must retain sufficient new seed to carry on the work the following year. It will be recognized of course that where such seed is for any reason considered unfit for use or where grasses, clovers or corn are included in the crops from which no seed has been obtained, a further supply of seed will be provided so that the work may be properly carried on from year to year.

It may not be possible on such a station nor is it intended to duplicate in any large way conditions and practices as they exist on the experimental farm, but it is highly practicable to demonstrate under field conditions cultural methods and crop rotations which have proved to be profitable on the experimental farms and which are believed to be readily adaptable to the general farming conditions of the dis-

trict in which the station is located. This is the basis on which work of an illustration station is founded.

Although the first stations were established in Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1915, it was not until 1924, that similar work was undertaken in Manitoba. Since then 10 stations have been established under supervision of the Brandon Experimental Farm. One hundred and forty-five are operating throughout the Dominion. It will be realized, at least with respect to the Manitoba stations, that conclusions are not to be drawn from one year's operations. Time is the essence of the contract.

Profitable Rotations Chief Concern

Only a very few of the projects planned for these stations need be mentioned at this time. Chief of these is the laying down of crop rotations which are considered suitable for the district concerned. Whether a rotation is to run for three, six or more years depends in each case on the locality, and on the variety of the natural and the acquired problems affecting such locality. Work of this nature particularly requires time in order to establish its value. Similar projects have demonstrated their worth many times on the older experimental farms, but bulletins and reports are not always read or acted upon. The field demonstration promises to be an effective extension method. It teaches by means of the eye, by an actual performance record.

A good rotation naturally includes forage and inter-tilled crops. As Manitoba progresses in the change from grain growing to a modified system of mixed farming this phase will rapidly develop. It is a part of the work of the illustration stations to encourage the growing of such crops. Grasses and clovers are either established in the regular rotation fields or are laid down in single demonstration plots adjoining the rotations. Forage crops are already occupying an increasingly important position on many farms. A convenient source of supply of home-grown seed would do much towards increasing the acreage of these crops in areas tributary to such a base.

As seed supply centres, the illustration stations in other provinces are steadily commanding more and more attention. For the past few years they have been supplying neighboring farmers with good quality seed at reasonable prices, not only in cereals, but in grasses and clovers as well. Eleven thousand bushels of seed oats were supplied in this way in 1924. Wheat was a close second at over 8,000 bushels. Seed potatoes were distributed to the extent of over 3,000 bushels. Nearly 8,000 pounds of clover and alfalfa were sold for similar purposes. The list is not complete by any means, but enough has been given to indicate the importance of this phase of the work. In the selling of this seed and in keeping the price within reasonable limits, the operators are simply carrying out a part of the contract which they are required to sign at the beginning of operations.

In other industries or lines of business the course to be shaped largely

An Alberta Shepherd Talks

*S. S. Judd has had fourteen years' experience
with the woolies*

AS sheep husbandry is receiving renewed interest I presume there will be many new shepherds who are awaiting the first lambing season with high hope and some anxiety. It is to help those that I give my experience herein.

While it is too late to change it for this season, the breeding season should be given careful study. If there is plenty of succulent feed for lambing time, the first part of April is most suitable if the ewes are in yards where a watchful eye can be kept on them. If feed is scarce delay by all means until May 10 when there should be plenty of grass.

From November 10 to December 5 for breeding is much to be preferred, as the lambing season will then be from April 5 to April 25, and the ewes should be running on stubble, or a patch of fall rye. A much larger per cent. of twins result than would be if bred in December, when it is usually cold, snowy and they are obliged to subsist on dry feed. In other words have the ewes gaining a couple of weeks before breeding season until the finish.

Had Results from Iodine

About a month after the ewes are bred I commence to add potassium iodide to their salt, from one to two ounces per fifty pounds of salt. While my lambs were never bothered with goitre, I have had lambs, when born, weak, flabby, and would soon die. More noticeably was this where there were twins or triplets, which were generally very small. After using potassium iodide last year, I noticed a vast difference in two sets of triplets, as each lamb was as strong and large as many of the singles were for some years previous.

I have a sheep barn, opened on the south, 32 x 48 feet, with loft room for several loads of feed. This was built by placing four rows of posts 10, 12, 10 feet apart and 8 feet apart in the row. This allows a four-horse team with manure spreader to drive through the 12-foot centre, doors being at each end.

At lambing season I have panels to fit from post to post, forming pens for ewe and lamb, also a lot at each end of the sheep barn. When the lambs begin to arrive I begin to make the pens at one end of the barn as needed. Some will only need to be penned up a few hours, while others two or perhaps three days. The ewes and lambs are turned into the lots, but have access to the pens for shelter. I keep working the panels and pens to the opposite end of the barn until all the ewes have lambed. This saves time and confusion.

Cold Weather Lambing

If the ewes are confined in a rather warm barn lambs can be saved in quite cold weather. A lamb that is chilled and seems lifeless can generally be revived by either laying in real warm water for several minutes or burying all but the nose in a pile of heating manure. I prefer the latter as the results are much quicker, and the lamb is easier dried. All wool and tags

around the udder should be trimmed before the lamb nurses.

If a lamb gets wool into its stomach it causes indigestion and fever follows. It eats cooling dirt to allay the fever, and a teaspoonful of castor oil every two hours will generally give relief.

Sometimes a big strong lamb will absolutely refuse to nurse. A bottle of cows milk warmed and fed through a nipple will start them off after one or two swallows; then place it immediately with the ewe.

If a lamb is strong and on its feet, one can help it nurse while the ewe is standing, which, of course is the natural way. But, if the lambs are dropping fast and the weather is cool, it is best to set the ewe in an upright position as for shearing. Take the lamb's head by thumb and forefinger, using the little finger to force open its mouth, letting it close over the nipple as you milk a few drops in the back of its throat with the other hand, and most always it will start nursing at once.

This procedure is perhaps not necessary to use with every lamb, as often the lamb will soon find the nipple alone, but no successful sheepman leaves a new born lamb without seeing that it has had one good feed.

Twins Cause Trouble

At night, before retiring, I visit the sheep at 11 o'clock, again at two o'clock, and at five in the morning. My greatest trouble in leaving them too long is in case of twins, that one of them might wander away a little, thereby the mother will give all her attention to the one beside her and will not claim the other.

The man who has a fairly warm shed, plenty of lumber or poles for panels, and strong well fed sheep, has no cause for worry. I might add to the above that patience is really the first requisite. But the man who has a bunch of old, ticky, half-starved ewes has an unpleasant and unprofitable season ahead of him, and it is only time, money, and labor ill spent. I would advise a beginner to start sheep business with a limited number of breeding ewes, until some experience has been acquired.

Now, as to returns, I find that I can depend upon getting my principal back on an average each year. Some years the value of ewes, wool and lambs go up, then I greatly exceed this, while if the reverse, the returns would be in proportion. Often it is remarked that there are two crops a year from sheep, namely wool and lambs. I find that there are three. One coming in between the wool and lamb crops, in the form of dry ewes, those that have lost their lambs or missed some way. About a month after shearing and before any lambs are ready for market, these can easily be disposed of to the local butchers; thus gradually building up the herd with productive animals.

Has Dipping Vat

In conclusion, I must tell you about my dipping vat, which is one of the most necessary parts of my equipment. At one corner outside my sheep-barn



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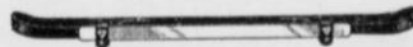
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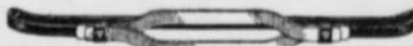
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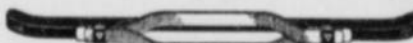
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For heavier cars—deep "shock space"—wide bumping face to prevent missing other bumpers. Nicked full length.



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A strong, double bar bumper for Fords only. Specially priced.



WEED "Safety Light Car" Bumper
Wide bumping surface—correctly curved ends to prevent hooking—similar to spring-bar types.

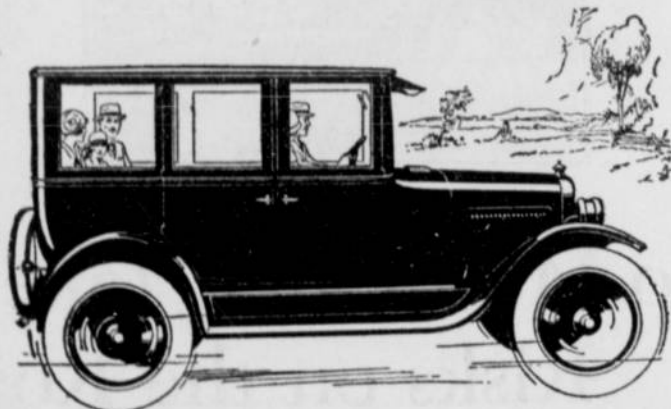


Mr. Judd feeds his breeding ewes potassium iodide, adding it to their salt. It has given him good results

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I have the dipping vat and draining platform. The cost was about \$10 for cement, gravel and labor extra.

The size of the vat is 3 x 10 feet at the top, 8 inches by 4 feet at the bottom and 4 feet deep. The draining platform is 4 feet wide at the vat and gradually widens to 12 feet at the outer end, and is nearly 16 feet long. This is divided by a swinging panel so that the sheep dipped first can be draining while another lot is being dipped. Panels are placed on the outside of the platform to keep the sheep intact until properly drained. This platform was made by simply hauling rock, filling in the form and covering with cement, the desired slope. I use creolin dip, 1 to 60. By all means place a watch where you can tell how long the sheep has been in the dip; a full minute is necessary, as many a job has been rendered useless by not adhering to this caution.

Cost of Road Haulage

In the last Guide I saw an article referring to hauling grain with trucks and horses for farmers. I notice you compare Skinner Bros., of Willow Bunch, with the ordinary farmer. They are not farmers in the true sense, as their land is farmed by others. They are expert mechanics and own a very large up-to-date garage, and do custom hauling for farmers at one cent per bushel per mile or 18 cents per bushel from their place, while according to the statement it cost them about five cents, leaving them a profit of 13 cents per bushel. They hauled for me so I know their price. Mention is made of 185 bushels being all that can be hauled with horses at a cost of \$30 the same distance. This is very misleading.

My neighbor lives two miles from their place and hauls a little over 700 bushels with one wagon and four horses in a week, with a cost of approximately \$16 for feed at home and in town and shoeing. He hauled over 6,000 bushels without a single break to harness or wagon.

I do not mean to say that horses are always cheaper than trucks. But where the round trip can be made in 12 hours or less with horses, I believe it is the cheapest except where a person is something of a mechanic and does not need to take his truck to the garage for repairs.

Where it takes more than a day to make a round trip, it is, as a rule, cheaper to have a truck and much more comfortable than sitting on a wagon of wheat at 20 below zero, as there is seldom enough snow here to make good sleighing except for a few days at a time.—Prairie Burr, Willow Bunch, Sask.

A Horse's Eyes

Ellis Ormerod, Chemong, Sask., asks:

1. Do a horse's eyes magnify?
2. Has a horse the sense to know the size of a man in relation to other objects?

The following answers are by Prof. J. C. B. Grant, Medical College, Manitoba University:

The answer to question 1 is "No!" and to question 2 is "Yes!"

In explanation I would say that, obeying the laws of optics, the image of any object (e.g., house, tree, man) is photographed on the retinae of the eyes of an animal or man upside down. Nevertheless, these objects do not appear to us to be upside down, because our eyes are receiving organs; our brains have to adjust and interpret the state of affairs correctly. In other words, it is not the eye but the brain which sees. Various objects and persons undoubtedly appear to an animal in their true relative proportions.

Further, horses and animals which have eyes situated at the side of their heads take different photographs with each eye. They have a large range of vision—"panoramic vision," but they do not see with the same precision as does, say a cat, which has eyes which face forwards and which, therefore, take similar photographs with each eye—"binocular vision." Internal changes in the eyes and brain of man and the apes adapt them for still more perfect vision. A horse may mistake the shadow of the branch of a tree for the branch itself.

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Making rope on the farm of Jas. E. Moscrip, Major, Sask.

Mr. Moscrip says, "For many years a number of the neighbors, as well as ourselves, have made all their rope out of binder twine with the help of this machine. We have found rope from twine as good as any we can buy with the exception of long-fibre transmission rope, which, by the way, is too expensive for farm use."

Why Use Registered Seed?

What particular merit does pedigreed seed possess?—Does it pay to buy it for the production of commercial grain?—By Major H. G. L. Strange

I HAVE frequently been asked, when recommending a farmer to instal a seed plot, and to purchase a small amount of registered seed each and every year: "What is the use of that? Can't I just multiply this seed as well as you can?"

It comes as somewhat of a surprise when the story is told of all that lies behind registered seed: of all the thought and painstaking care; of the countless hours spent in the field in the comparison and selection of plants; of the disappointments when it is discovered eventually that perhaps the most promising plants are not breeding true, or that they have developed some fault which necessitates their being discarded; and of the consequent high value and true worth of those plants that withstand all this rigorous comparison and selection, and which finally arrive to the farmer in the shape of registered seed; and of how, because of an inexorable law of nature, all these man-improved products, such as wheat, oats, etc., are continually tending to become degraded and return to their original state of nature; and of how it is only by eternal selection and reselection and the year by year introduction of new families and strains that even the bare level of quality and productivity can be maintained.

Farmer Seldom Undertakes Task

Exactly how are these new strains and families originated?

Let us take our familiar friend, Marquis Wheat, and briefly run through the most elementary method of plant selection and maintenance, which, only if one is very fortunate, resolves into plant improvement.

The plant breeder—usually on the staff of one of our universities, only very occasionally a farmer—when the grain is just in the right stage for observation, ceaselessly walks the fields, keeping clearly in his mind's eye the ideal picture he has formed of exactly the kind of looking plant he is after. With much care a number of plants, around say one hundred, are finally selected as being, not only up to the ideal of the plant breeder, but also as having done a little better than surrounding plants although not having enjoyed any greater benefits of space or soil or situation.

Here then he has one hundred of the best plants in the field, which one should be able to say without exaggeration, are superior plants.

These plants are now taken to the laboratory and during the winter months are carefully examined for many vital factors: Length and strength of straw, freedom from disease, number and weight of kernels, weight of individual kernels, absence of beards, trueness to type, root development, etc.

Kernels from these plants are now seeded in what is called a foundation bed; carefully marked, and are planted at such intervals from each other that

they will have every opportunity of obtaining their full growth.

The next fall, all plants showing undesirable factors are ruthlessly thrown out and only those coming up to the very highest of standards are maintained.

Promoted to Rod Row

Kernels from the best plants are now seeded in a different kind of plot, called the rod row plot, and consist of a combination of the same number and weight of kernels in a row a rod long. Each of these rod rows, of course, only contain kernels from the one original plant chosen from the original field.

Once again all these plants, or their progeny, are competing with each other, and this time further competitions are introduced in the form of amount of yield to the acre and of milling value. Finally, the progeny of one plant is found to be better than the others, and all are destroyed excepting this one row. The product of this one row, now called a strain or a family, is then seeded on a small multiplying plot, but to make doubly sure that nothing has gone wrong, back go some of the plants to the original foundation plot again for further watching, selection and reselection.

This comparison of yield, trueness to type, freedom from disease, length and strength of straw, milling value, and freedom from undesirable factors, is carried forward year by year for at least another four years, when, if one is very fortunate, from four to six bushels of seed is obtained.

This then is available to multiply and become elite seed, which is the mother plant of registered seed, providing always that the little check plants which from year to year have been sent back to the foundation beds have proved out true each year. But it frequently happens that this is not the case and very often, after four and five years of work, the whole plot has to be thrown out and a new start made.

All this labor and all this care, all this work, this love for the soil and its products—for I am sure that without a great deal of love for the work nobody would ever have the patience to go through with it all—this, then, is what the farmer gets when he is asked to pay a few cents per bushel more for this superfine product that has passed through the plant breeder's mesh of selection and reselection and ranks in worth as ranks the pure gold that has been through the refiner's fire and has lost its dross and alloys.

This continual selection and reselection was recognized as absolutely necessary in order to merely maintain quality and yield by the ancients. Listen to this, written 2,000 years ago:

"I have seen those seeds on whose selection much time and labor has been spent, nevertheless degenerating if men did not every year rigorously separate with the hand all the best specimens.

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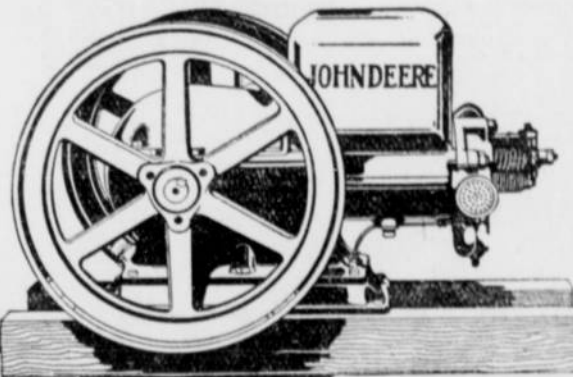
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

So it is; all things are fated to deteriorate and, losing their ground, to be borne backwards."—Virgil, Georgics, 37 B.C.

Hints on Fanning Mills

The function of the fanning mill is to remove dirt, weed seeds and other impurities as well as small, shrunken or light kernels, from grain intended for seed purposes. In order to obtain satisfactory results, there are at least four requisites:

1. A reliable make of fanning mill.
2. A strong air blast.
3. A complete assortment of riddles and sieves.
4. Good judgment on the part of the operator.

It is impossible to give definite directions for cleaning and grading grain which can be applied on all occasions, as two samples of the same kind of seed may each require different treatment. Only general principles can be laid down for the guidance of the fanning mill operator. He will have to use his own good judgment in selecting the particular combination of sieves to achieve his end.

Sieve and Riddle

On the average fanning mill there are at least two sieves used at the one time. The upper sieve or riddle as it is called, and the lower one always referred to as the sieve. The riddle should be just large enough to allow the seed to pass through and to hold back the chaff, straw and other coarse materials which are discharged at the rear. The flow on the riddle should be regulated so that only a thin stream is allowed to flow down from the hopper. If a heavy flow falls on the riddle, some of the good seed may be carried over with the chaff. The amount of shake as well as the wind should also be regulated in order to make as good a separation as possible.

Speed and Flow Govern Job

The lower sieve should have openings of a size suitable to allow only the weed seeds and the small kernels of the kind being cleaned to pass through. In other words, this sieve should carry the plumper and larger seeds over the top and allow all small seeds to pass through. The speed and flow are just as important on this sieve as on the upper sieve or riddle. If the flow on the sieve is too thick, some of the weed seeds are sure to be carried over in the good seed.

It is almost always necessary to pass the seed through the ordinary fanning mill twice. Sometimes even three times may be required. In cleaning peas for seed, it is often preferable to deliver the grain at the back of the mill instead of in front.

Sieves with round holes are generally measured in 64ths of an inch. Thus, size 7 refers to 7/64. Sieves having oblong openings, designated, for example, 1/12 x 1/4 means that the openings in this case are 1/12 of an inch wide by half an inch long.

A few sizes of sieves are given here for the cleaning of different grains as indicated.

Some Standard Combinations

Wheat—Top sieve or riddle with round openings 12/64 or 13/64 inches in diameter.

Bottom sieve with round opening 7/64, 8/64 or 9/64 inches in diameter.

The 13/64 perforated zinc sieve will be found very effective in removing the cloaked berries and chaff. The 9/64 sieve will allow only a good large plump kernel to be carried over. The 8/64 sieve makes a particularly good grade and also will remove most of the wild vetch seed that may be present.

Barley—Top riddle with oblong openings 5/32 inches wide by 5/8 or 6/8 inches long. Bottom sieve 6/64 x 1/4 for two-row barley and large six-row barley.

5/64 x 1/4 for six-row barley.

1/12 x 1/4 for split kernels.

A Difficult Separation

Oats—Top riddle with long openings 11/64 inches wide by 1/4 inches long. Bottom sieve with long openings about 6/64 inches wide by half inch long.

A very useful size will be found to be 13/128 inches wide by half an inch long.

Flax—Top riddle 1/14 x 1/4, bottom sieve, 1/14 or 1/5 perforated zinc.—J. G. Carl Fraser, Dominion cerealist.



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Gets Good Work Out of Mill

The operation of a fanning mill is not by any means a favorite pastime for many men, but it is very necessary, and must not be neglected. Practically all its terrors and drudgery are removed if one will run the mill by a gasoline engine. A half-horse-power will run most ordinary sized mills, and by adjusting pulleys, a much larger engine that might otherwise be idle, can be brought into use.

If one does not own an engine, hire one, borrow it! Anyway, get it, and be able to fill your pipe with plug tobacco while it keeps on the job. I have fanned a very considerable amount of grain, and when I first hooked an engine on to the fanner, it was like striking a gold mine.

The ordinary fanner of 32-inch width if supplied with the proper screens will when manipulated properly, make real good work. It may require an extra passing through the mill more than the higher priced machines of the day, but a \$40 mill will make a job (sometimes rather a slow one). Twice over will make perfect separation of wild oats even if they started at the outset fifty-fifty. The second trip through the mill needs a fair sized long mesh screen underneath. It will take out a portion of good seed wheat kernels, but if you are short, a re-fanning will gather back anything worth while.

Oats are the hardest to clean with the ordinary machine, which relies on the scalper, and most mills fall down at this for a good job. There is a tendency for the knots of straw, bad in wet season when crops are lean or go down, pieces of straw about an inch in length or bits of hard weed stems, to go through the scalper instead of over it.

With some mills the drop from feed pan is long and sharp, which means this sort of waste material strikes the scalper too hard and goes through, or being rather heavy will not carry the full width of scalper. Consequently, there are a lot of these in the seed. Of course these do not grow, but they make a lot of trouble in the drill cups. We got around this fault by placing a piece of wall board, beaver board preferred, as it is strong and spongy and gathers the dust, causing the grain, etc., to be checked in the speed, literally it breaks the fall. Then at the other end of scalper, underneath the tailing end we put a piece of board or tin six or seven inches wide, which leaves rather a narrow space open on the scalper, but which is quite sufficient if you get the right shake. Most of the rubbish and lighter oats and hulls of green kernels will bounce over the open space, and, of course, when striking the blocked end, slide right over instead of a large percentage falling through.

This, also, is useful in scalping barley. Sometimes we are bothered with blue burrs that were green at cutting and were not thoroughly dried out at threshing, and the whole head slips through the cylinder without breaking up. Such will not all blow over with the ordinary mill and come out with the seed, being too large for the biggest screen which can be used for wheat. A piece of soft flannel attached to the feed pan and another narrow piece sewn on to the under screen at the grain end will catch nearly every one. You just need to scrape them off roughly once in a while.

Big buckwheat and wheat are easily removed from oats, and fairly well from barley by running the grain over the wheat gang, after the rubbish has been fanned out. This means putting the good grain where the tailings ought to go, wheat and buckwheat coming out where the good grain should. It is well to put in a fine screen so that nothing will fall through and bounce out towards the rear. Grain varies in size in different seasons. One must alter and change shakes of the gang or under screens to suit the conditions. One cannot make seed grain too clean. It takes time, but it is time well spent. —R. H. Carter, Moscow, Sask.

A Corn Growers' Experience

I have a garden seeder that I always use for planting all kinds of garden seeds, namely, Plannet Jr., so as I wanted to try some corn for the silo I thought I would try the Plannet Jr. I made a marker that would mark the rows two feet apart, and as one can plant with this machine as fast as one can walk, I got along very nicely in planting the corn.

I planted close to one acre with the Plannet Jr., and it came up fine, and I had it spaced about three to six inches

apart as the ground was an old garden spot, and I had hauled an old fed-down straw stack on the ground and put it on as heavy as the manure spreader would spread it. I did not bother to thin the corn any. As soon as it was peeping through I harrowed it with a spike-tooth harrow. Then I tended it with a one-horse spike-tooth cultivator.

I never saw such corn in my life, or rather corn stocks, and never got so much feed off so small a patch of ground. The cultivator I tended it with was set close together and ran twice in a row, and there were no weeds left to get any moisture or strength from the ground. The rest of the corn I planted with the big drill, putting a bucket over certain holes three feet apart, and punching a hole in the bottom of the bucket to let the corn in seeder, but I raised more feed off the small patch than off three times the size planted with the drill, and tended with a two-horse corn plow.

Silo Next to Barn

In regard to the silo, two years ago I made a trench silo 14 feet wide, 50 feet long and 7 feet deep. I made a stone and cement wall on each side, one

Watch your horses

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100% More Power in damp, slippery, muddy places

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foot wide and one foot deep. The rest of the way down is just the dirt wall. This leaves the silo 12 feet wide. I started to fill this with the corn and sunflowers, but failed to have enough to fill it, and as I had a field of spelt that was quite green, I finished the silo with it, putting the spelt all in on end.

The corn and sunflowers were sure good feed, but the spelt was a little too dry and burnt out, so it was not of much value. But if I had put a lot of water on it, it would have been all right. I used a Massey-Harris Blizzard ensilage cutter, and it sure is a good machine. This year I sowed 15 acres of sunflowers on fallow ground, but made a mistake in getting them too deep and the worms took a lot of them.

When I saw that there would not be a stand, I went in with the drill and sowed the field to oats. Between the sunflowers and oats I got a good crop, but not enough to fill my silo, but as I only have 20 head of cattle I will have enough to feed until May. It sure is fine feed. I also feed three horses quite often off the silage. This year I put 100 lbs. of salt and 14 barrels of water on the silage and find it a big help. There is only a small amount on top spoiled and none along the side to speak of.

Makes Summer Hog Shelter

The top of my silo I placed six 4 x 6 sills across, placing them equal distances apart, then cover them with bales, old boards and woven wire, just anything to hold up the straw, which I put on top about 18 inches or two feet deep. I find the wetter the straw the better.

I have a 42-inch woven wire around the silo and this holds the straw on the silo and keeps the stock off. A little snow lodges on the silo, but not much. This fall I had 80 hogs and when I opened the silo I just started to throw the top stuff outside the door, and as the hogs were in this lot they started eating it. As I kept going back I kept throwing it out, and I never had to haul any away, they kept it cleaned up and did well on it. Last year as the silo was covered and the hogs could run in it, it made a fine shade for them, and I judge there were at least 15 loads of old silage in it, and in the fall when I cleaned it out I took it out on two spreader-fulls; they had eaten the rest.

I would not be without a silo as it solves the feed question in this dry district.—A. Pownall, Luseland, Sask.

Soldier-Settler Wages New War

Six years ago this coming summer I bought the farm where I now live. It had been rented for years to every Tom, Dick and Harry that would put all or any part of it into crop, so you can imagine the nice bunch of weeds of all kinds and descriptions that I had to contend with.

One field of 40 acres had about six or seven acres of the finest crop of Canadian thistles that one could find in Manitoba. The tenant of the year I bought, cut them when ripe and after they were good and dry he raked them into heaps and left them. They were that way when I came here to live the following spring.

After seeding I burnt the heaps the best I could and summerfallowed the field. I did all I could to keep the land black and kill the thistles, but every time one was killed, two more took its place. I thought they had me beat but—a bull's eye for the weed special that came through here that winter. I went to it for information, and received it. After the lecture I went into the demonstration car and told my problem to one of the speakers. He advised me to seed it down with brome, with a nurse crop. I did, part with wheat, and part where the thistles were worse with oats. Where the thistles were bad I had no oats. The thistles were so thick that I could not cut them with a binder so I took the mower to finish the job. Some of my neighbors said I had a poor catch of grass so I plowed up part of the field, but fortunately I left the part where the thistles were bad.

The first year I had a good crop of hay and only had thistles in about an acre. I cut, raked and burnt that piece.

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The thistles came up after the hay was off but did not get to a head. The second year there were no thistles in the hay; some came up after the hay was off, but did not get to a head. The third year, 1924, they did not come even after the hay was off. I am leaving it in brome again this year for good measure, then the plow for that field and another field of 40 acres will be seeded to brome this year to take its place.

To those who may read this but hesitate to sow brome because it is hard to kill, I will give my experience in breaking up a small piece that I wanted for a garden. It had been down for years before I came here. I broke it on July 2, and disced it several times during the summer and never a spear of brome have I seen there since in three years. My land is a heavy black loam on a clay subsoil.

The brome field is the first thing green in the spring and I pasture my hay until seeding is over, cut around two tons an acre in July, then pasture it until freeze up. I have not had any success with brome on gumbo land.—D. O. Keyser, Crystal City, Man.

What 100 Hens Can Do

The advantages of keeping a flock of good hens on the average farm has been demonstrated very thoroughly through the press in the last year or two, and if it were not for the fact that too much cannot be said about a good thing, I should hardly be attempting here to add to the story.

Farmers now-a-days are getting more interested in hearing what a fellow-farmer is doing under conditions and handicap similar to their own, rather than in following reports from government stations, and it is with this idea in mind that I am undertaking to give a little outline of our own experiences with poultry work.

The foundation of success with hens, as with any class of livestock for that matter, is in the securing of good stock. If a hen has not the ability to lay eggs bred in her, no amount of good feeding and housing will make up for it. The encouraging thing about poultry keeping is that it is comparatively easy and inexpensive to build up a good flock—securing a few settings of good eggs, or a small pen of yearling hens or pullets, or even the consistent use of a good male bird for a few years. Any one of these methods is effective and cheap, and the flock will increase so quickly that there is little excuse for the keeping of mongrels.

On our own farm we keep the Barred Rocks exclusively, bred up under the approved flock system for Manitoba, the basis of which is that a hen has to lay before it can pay, and accordingly breeds for eggs first. The results that have been obtained by approved flock owners all over the province as indicated by the laying contests and R.O.P. reports prove very conclusively that the principles of breeding followed by this system gives greatly increased production, and the term "bred-to-lay" can be very properly claimed for the flocks included in it.

Plain Business Proposition

We do not follow any system of fancy feeding or management, our aim being to make the business a practical part of the farm work, use the feeds grown on the farm and keep labor costs down to a minimum. We know we don't get a maximum production in this way, but a 50 per cent. egg yield in January as we had this year, is not to be despised.

The hen house is constructed more or

less along modern lines, with plenty of glass and cotton on the south side, and with a straw loft. It is, however, only twelve feet deep, which we think now to be entirely too narrow. It is very cold in severe weather, and we intend to try and overcome this for another winter. Dropping boards under the roosts and feed hoppers for dry mash reduce the labor, and we have the house divided into pens for convenience in the breeding season. A runway in front of the house enclosed by chicken wire is one of the best investments one can make, providing a place to feed hens in summer time where they will not be disturbed by stock, and is especially useful in the fall when first shutting up the pullets.

For feed we use our own farm grains, principally a mixture of wheat and oats for scratch feed fed in a straw litter, and a dry mash consisting of a mixture of ground oats, wheat, some bran, and anything else that happens to be around and will be acceptable to the hens, fed in a hopper. Cabbage and mangels form the principal source of succulence, and we aim to keep skim-milk in front of the hens at all times. Getting winter eggs without wheat and milk or meat, is about as hard as trying to make milk without a cow. Good oyster shell and grit are always on hand. Hatching is done by incubator and when the job is started early and a good-sized machine used, does not interfere to any extent with the spring work.

Once the chicks are well started we boost them out into the bluff, with a colony house for shelter, and good-sized hoppers for the feed. Given lots of milk to drink they grow like weeds, and it is a common thing to have pullets laying in September.

\$600 Returns in One Year

Now in regard to the returns from the hens, the analysis of which of course decides whether it is worth while or not to monkey with chickens. We may as well admit that we don't know exactly either the value of the feed used, or the value of the eggs and dressed chicken used at home, but checks are made from time to time and a close approximation can be formed.

We do know, however, exactly what we have received in cash from the sale of stock and eggs, the figures following applying to a flock of 100 laying hens.

To sale of stock, including breeding birds and market cockerels and hens	\$180.00
Eggs, hatching and market.....	331.00
Approximate value products used at home	100.00
	\$611.00
Estimated value of feed used.....	\$200.00

While the profits are not stupendous, we are of the opinion that the investment yields good dividends, and it all comes in the course of the year's work. This year we have a part of the flock entered in R.O.P., in order that breeding work may be carried on more intelligently.

This little sketch merely illustrates the desirability of keeping a medium sized flock of good utility fowl under average farm conditions, worked in purely as a side line.

Any farmer who cared to specialize in the work would find the venture both interesting and profitable, and there is the satisfaction of knowing that when it comes to breeding and raising laying hens, the farm is supreme.—Harry Beaumont, Cordova, Man.

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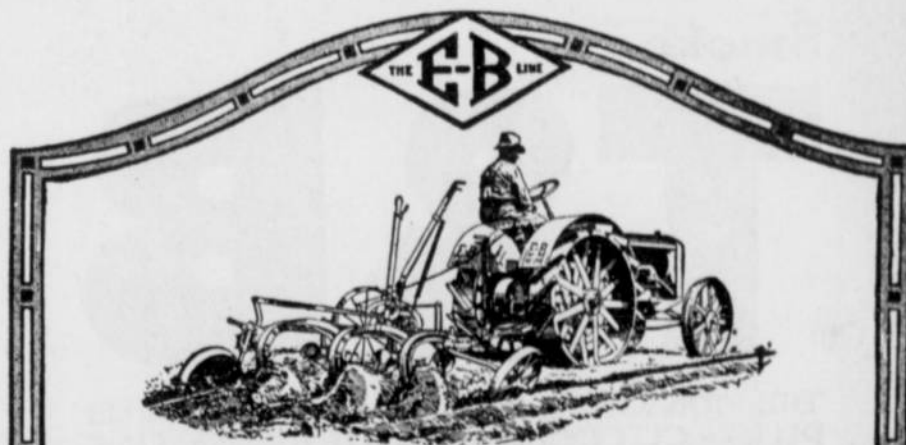
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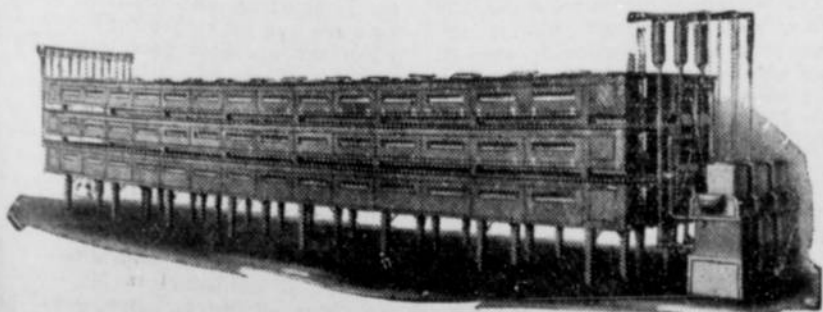
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How to Start Beekeeping

By L. T. Floyd, Manitoba Provincial Apiarist

EVERY spring we see a large number of recruits added to the already large army of beekeepers. If these are to be successful it is very important that they start right. Failures, in many cases, are traced directly to a poor beginning, and this is followed by discouragement and an inclination to brand bee enthusiasts as deceivers.

It is very important at the start for the beginner to purchase a full colony in the spring. Bees should not be purchased or moved at any time during the inactive season, which in Western Canada extends from the first of November to the middle of April. To purchase bees and move them at that time is to invite disaster, as they must be kept quiet during the months when it is too cold for them to fly.

Beekeeping Terms

There are several terms used by beekeepers that are confusing to the novice. He sees advertised in the papers, "colonies" of bees, "packages" and "nuclei." According to the decision of the Manitoba Beekeepers' Convention in 1923, where this subject was discussed, a full colony was described as a cluster of bees large enough to cover six or seven combs in a ten-frame hive on June 1 of any year. This cluster should have a laying queen as the bees would be useless without the queen. Now a full colony might be large enough to fill, or nearly fill, the hive on May 1. This would be quite unusual and a colony of that size would be very valuable, but the first mentioned number of bees is considered a fair start for a beginner. Less than that number could not be expected to gather an average crop as it would take too much time to build up.

Handling Nuclei

A package of bees consists only of a certain weight of bees and a queen, without combs, hive or supplies of honey, all of which must be given at once upon arrival. A nucleus consists of two or three combs taken from a full colony, and generally contains two frames of brood and a comb partly filled with honey with adhering bees and a queen. These are shipped in a specially made box, which cannot be used as a hive. Upon arrival the combs must be removed from the box and placed in the hive and the hive filled out with combs or frames containing comb foundation properly wired in. When purchasing bees on combs, it is important that the combs be mostly worker, as sometimes if empty frames are given the bees, they will fill them with drone combs, which is very unprofitable. The combs also should be straight so that they may be removed from the hive without crushing the bees as the crushing of bees will anger the colony and start them to sting the operator.

Moving Bees

Bees should be purchased as near home as possible, as express rates on bees are higher than other commodities. If the bees have to be shipped by rail, or carried some distance in an automobile in warm weather, the hive should be carefully screened. The cover should be removed and a screen nailed on laths and the colony screened both above and below. If a screen is slipped between the bottom board and another over the top and securely fastened so that the bees cannot escape, this will be sufficient. If the weather is cool a piece of screen wire nailed over the entrance will be enough, but if the weather is warm the bees will cover it, cutting off the ventilation and smothering the colony. If the colony is shipped from a distance it will pay to meet the train on which it is expected, if the day is hot. As soon as it comes off the train, sprinkle some water over the screen as the bees will be very thirsty, and keep them out of the sun. If they have to be moved several miles in an auto, drive carefully as this seems to be much harder on them than anything else.

When you get them home, place them on the stand where they are to remain

and release them at once. When they take this first flight on a new location, they mark the spot and a short move after that time will make trouble. Decide where to locate them before they are released.

Working Equipment

Besides the bees, you will need some equipment. The average supply dealers' catalogs are confusing to a novice, and some notes on what is essential may be acceptable. A good smoker is a necessity in bee work. Smokers are generally advertised in three sizes. The smallest size is too small to be of service. It is better to purchase a good sized one. A veil is also required to protect the face as bees are more apt to attack the face than any other part of the body, and a sting near the eye will not add any to the attractiveness of the receiver, and one on the tip of the nose will start the tears quicker than anything else. Gloves will give the beginner confidence, but will soon be laid aside with a little experience. Long-sleeved gloves of canvas or drill are recommended as rubber gloves will only be of service the first year, and although serviceable while new, are much more expensive than the canvas ones.

Two new hives will be needed for the swarms, and a super for each. The ten-frame Langstroth hive is standard in Canada, and is the best type to purchase as the fittings are carried by all dealers. If the colony does not swarm, all of these hive bodies will be needed as supers if there is a good crop.

Fitting up the Hives

The term "super" is used for a hive body that is placed on the hive for the surplus honey. Supers and hive bodies are identical; when a super is placed on a bottom board and a cover placed thereon it becomes a hive.

Full sheets of comb foundation will be needed in the frames. It is never wise to use less than full sheets. This foundation is made from pure beeswax embossed with the base of the worker cells. The bees begin by pinching out the rim and building the comb from the wax they secrete. This foundation, if not purchased with the wire already built into it must be wired and the wire well embedded into it.

Queen excluders are not a necessity, but are a convenience in that they keep the queen and brood in the hive body desired by the operator. Without a queen excluder the queen is inclined to go up into the super and fill it with brood. This, however, does not do any particular harm as the honey need not be removed until the brood is all hatched out in the fall.

A beginner is advised to start with one colony. If more than one or two are secured, a small extractor will be needed. If only one, the combs from the super can be cut out and eaten as comb honey.

Reference Books

It will be an advantage to a beginner to join the nearest beekeepers' association and attend its meetings and field days. Short courses of two weeks duration are also given at the Manitoba Agricultural College in the winter time, where all phases of the work are discussed in a series of about fifty lectures.

A good bee book or two will give a lot of information and interesting reading. The A.B.C. and X.Y.Z. of Beekeeping, by Root, or The Honey Bee, by Langstroth and Dadant, are large volumes and make good reference books when the operator gets into difficulty, and for those who like to familiarize themselves with the romantic side, Maeterlinck's *Life of the Bee*, is of interest. These books can be secured from dealers in agricultural books, or from the supply dealers.

There are also magazines devoted solely to advancing the beekeeping industry, of which *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, is published in Medina, Ohio, and *The American Bee Journal*, of Hamilton, Illinois. These may be secured at reduced rates through the beekeepers' associations. Beekeepers

joining the Manitoba association receive a year's subscription to the Western Gardener and Beekeeper, as a premium.

With this outfit, a beginner will be assured of a good start off. A visit to an apiary will give valuable first hand information in handling. It will be a revelation to the novice to see how easy a colony of bees can be handled by one with experience, and no bee book or paper can instruct as well as the actual work, so if possible visit an apiary and have the owner show you through a few of the colonies and you will be well started off.

25 Years with Strawberries

By L. W. Newcombe

My experiences with strawberries covers some 15 years in the Cornwallis Valley, Nova Scotia, and from nine to ten years in Alberta. This is not to say that I know all there is to know about them, because I am learning every season, and this last spring two very important items were impressed upon me, which it is necessary to keep in mind if we expect to succeed with strawberries in this section.

One of these was the necessity of leaving the protective mulch on quite late in the spring when the weather is backward and cold. I uncovered many of my plants on May 1, in 1924, and as a result growth started and I lost a considerable quantity with the severe freezing night of May 15 to 30. This has been the first time in my experience here that I have lost so heavily, but there is absolutely no need for loss if the mulch is left on until May 15.

Dry Season Caused Heavy Loss

Another important item is to have plants set out in May, or when the soil is nice and moist. I was able to transplant quite a lot of plants in May last spring, and did not sustain a loss of 2 per cent., practically every one standing the severe drought in June and July, whereas, of the 10,000 set out in June, 7 to 15, only about 5 per cent. managed to live. Of course we had an unusual spring, the worst I have seen, and many other farm crops suffered likewise. In spite of the setback of the last season, I am still convinced that strawberry growing will be a very profitable line of endeavor for the farmer or gardener who wishes to increase his income.

Nearly any soil will grow strawberries, if well drained, but I think a good medium loam ideal, and almost any location will do also. However, I find an eastern slope preferable and a wind break which will aid in a good depth of snow remaining on patch will help both in moisture and spring protection.

Regarding the varieties best to grow, there are a thousand or more varieties and of the "making of new kinds there is no end." Yet I think we will do well to stick to the tried and proven kinds unless we have the money to spend in experiments. The variety chosen must have two essential points if it will be a profitable one to grow. First, it must be hardy as our winters are severe, and second, it must be a variety that will make lots of runners and new plants, because our seasons are short and crop will depend upon our success in getting a large number of plants rooted per acre.

Of the June-bearing varieties I find the Senator Dunlap or the Dakota as good as any I have tried so far. I have some other varieties and will report on same later.

Some Everbearers Unprofitable

There are a number of Everbearing kinds on the market, but a great many of them will hardly multiply at all, and so are not very profitable for commercial purposes. The Progressive, which is a cross secured from the Senator Dunlap and Pan American, is well known, and is also a thoroughly proven profitable kind, making a good supply of new plants and yielding a fine flavored good shipping fruit in large quantities.

If plants are ordered from a distance they should be unpacked at once upon arrival and roots placed to soak for an

hour or so. Set plants in rows three and a half feet apart and fifteen inches in rows. This allows space for cultivating with horse, and in a good season the plants will spread out runners to cover thickly the ground.

It is best to remove blossoms the first season from all new patches set out of the June-bearing varieties. By so doing more new plants will form, and it is the new plants rooting the one year which give the fruit the next. The amount of fruit secured will therefore depend upon our success in preserving the runners and assisting them to root before freeze up.

I allow each patch of June-bearing varieties to fruit two seasons and then plow up. The Everbearers may be cultivated and kept much longer than this as they do not crowd the surface so thickly.

We usually sell the fruit in pint boxes, 24 of which make a crate weighing 16 pounds net. About 300 of these crates can be obtained per acre, selling at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per crate. We shall be able to get good prices for years to come as the demand is all that can be desired for fruit on the prairies.—L. W. N., Onoway, Alta.

Your Experimental Farm

Continued from Page 8

depends on revelations disclosed by an elaborate system of cost accounting. In agriculture cost accounting is usually defeated by its own complexity. There are too many qualifications, too much guess work. The illustration station division aim to encourage the keeping of records. Operators are required to keep simple and accurate records of the time and labor required to work each field. As these are usually not larger than four acres in extent it will be seen that this work can be done with a degree of thoroughness not always practicable in larger areas where different men and teams are used at different times to complete the work. Most farmers have a fair idea as to whether they are making money from any enterprise and they are satisfied to let it go at that. Losses, however, do occur, and it is practically impossible to check up on these where no records are kept. While the value of records in field work is neither so quickly nor so clearly shown as with the dairy cow, the importance of knowing just what has

been done and when, should not be overlooked. There is no other way to find out just where the business stands at the end of the year. The practices of the best farmers usually have a wholesome effect on the men of average attainments. It is intended that the influence of the illustration station operator will be such that neighboring farmers will find it to their advantage to study many of the methods adopted on the station and it is hoped that costs of production work will be amongst them.

Encouragement with poultry and garden is another aspect of the work of the illustration station division. This is a line of endeavor that is capable of development. Eggs and in some cases baby chicks are set out to operators in an effort to establish good strains of approved breeds which the operator is expected to turn to good account in the matter of supplying stock of good foundation to the community.

There is scarcely any limit to the improvement work that may be demonstrated by the illustration stations. As a medium for "taking the experimental farm to the country" in a practical way they possess excellent possibilities.



They're On the Job When You Need'em —and Cost No Feed When You Don't!

THIS is the day of "steel horsepower," when men direct the power of sturdy horses through the simple twist of a steering wheel. City streets and country roads swarm with proof of this statement. And if you will cast your eye over the countryside you'll find thousands of examples wherein "steel horsepower" is the drawbar and belt power that operates modern-day farms at top efficiency.

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Think of your plowing, your tillage work, your haymaking, your grain harvesting and

threshing, your corn harvesting, and the hundred and one belt jobs that must be done one way or another during the coming years. Consider what it will mean to you to put these operations out of the way quicker, more profitably, and more pleasantly with a **MCCORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR**!

And don't forget, there is a complete line of McCormick-Deering farm-operating equipment at your command—tools built to work especially well with McCormick-Deering Tractors.

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The Blind Man's Eyes

Continued from Page 7

silently, nodded to Avery, who coldly returned his nod, and left her. Eaton went on into his own car and sat down, his thoughts in mad confusion.

How near he had come to talking to this girl, about himself, even though he had felt from the first that that was what she was trying to make him do! Was he losing his common sense? Was the self-command on which he had so counted that he had dared to take this train deserting him? He felt that he must not see Harriet Dorne again alone. At first this was all he felt; but as he sat, pale and quiet, staring vacantly at the snow-flakes which struck and melted on the window beside him, his thoughts grew more clear. In Avery he had recognized, by that instinct which so strangely divines the personalities one meets, an enemy from the start; Dorne's attitude toward him, of course, was not yet defined; as for Harriet Dorne—he could not tell whether she was prepared to be his enemy or friend.

CHAPTER IV.

Truce

The Eastern Express, mantled in a seething whirl of snow, but still maintaining very nearly its scheduled time and even regaining a few lost minutes from hour to hour as, now well past the middle of the state, it sped on across the flatter country in its approach to the mountains, proceeded monotonously through the afternoon. Eaton watched the chill of the snow battle against the warmth of the double windows on the windward side of the car, until finally it conquered and the windows became—as he knew the rest of the outside of the cars must have been long before—merely a wall of white. This coating, thickening steadily with the increasing severity of the storm as they approached the Rockies, dimmed the afternoon daylight within the car to dusk.

Presently all became black outside the windows, and the passengers from the rear cars fled forward to the dining car and then back to their places again. Eaton took care to avoid the Dorne party in the diner. Soon the porter began making up the berths to be occupied that night; but as yet no one was retiring. The train was to reach Spokane late in the evening; there would be a stop there for half-an-hour; and after the long day on the train, every one seemed to be waiting up for a walk about the station before going to bed. But as the train slowed, and with a sudden diminishing of the clatter of the fishplates under its wheels and of the puffings of exhausted steam, slipped into the lighted trainsheds at the city, Eaton sat for some minutes in thought. Then he dragged his overcoat down from its hook, buttoned it tightly about his throat, pulled his travelling cap down on his head and left the car. All along the train, vestibule doors of the Pullmans had been opened, and the passengers were getting out, while a few others, snow-covered and with hand-luggage, came to board the train. Eaton, turning to survey the sleet-shrouded car, he had left, found himself face to face with Miss Dorne, standing alone upon the station platform.

Her piquant, beautiful face was half hidden in the collar of the great fur coat she had worn on boarding the train, and her cheeks were ruddy with the bite of the crisp air.

"You see before you a castaway," she volunteered, smiling.

He felt it necessary to take the same tone. "A castaway?" he questioned. "Cast away by whom?"

"By Mr. Avery, if you must know, though your implication that anybody should have cast me away—anybody at all, Mr. Eaton—is unpleasant."

"There was no implication; it was simply enquiry."

"You should have put it, then, in some other form; you should have asked how I came to be in so surprising a position."

"How," in this part of the country, Miss Dorne, is not regarded as a question, but merely as a form of salutation," he bantered. "It was formerly

Gas in the Stomach is Dangerous

Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia to Overcome Trouble Caused by Fermenting Food and Acid Indigestion

Gas and wind in the stomach accompanied by that full bloated feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bismarck Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloated right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation, and there is no sourness or pain. Bismarck Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

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employed by the Indian aborigines inhabiting these parts, who exchanged 'How's' when passing each other on the road. If I had said 'How,' you might simply have replied 'How,' and I should have been under the necessity of considering the incident closed."

She laughed. "You do not wish it to be closed."

"Not till I know more about it."

"Very well; you shall know more. Mr. Avery brought me out to take a walk. He remembered, after bringing me as far as this, that we had not asked my father whether he had any message to be sent from here or any commission to execute; so he went back to find out. I have now waited so many minutes that I feel sure it is my father who has detained him. The imperfectly concealed meaning of what I am telling you is that I consider that Mr. Avery, by his delay, has forfeited his right. The further implication—for I do imply things, Mr. Eaton—is that you cannot very well avoid offering to take the post of duty he has abandoned."

"You mean walk with you?"

"I do." He slipped his hand inside her arm, sustaining her slight, active body against the wind which blew strongly through the station and scattered over the snow-flakes blown from the roofs of the cars, as they walked forward along the train. Her manner had told him that she meant to ignore her resentment of the morning; but as, turning, they commenced to walk briskly up and down the platform, he found he was not wholly right in this.

"You must admit, Mr. Eaton, that I am treating you very well."

"In pardoning an offence where no offence was meant?"

"It is partly that—that I realized no offence was meant. Partly it is because I do not pass judgment on things I don't understand. I could imagine no possible reason for your very peculiar refusal."

"Not even that I might be perhaps the sort of person who ought not to be introduced into your party in quite that way?"

"That least of all. Persons of that sort do not admit themselves to be such; and if I have lived for two—I shall not tell you just how many years—the sort of life I have been obliged to live almost since I was born, without learning to judge men in that respect, I must have failed to use my opportunities."

"Thank you," he returned quietly; then, as he recollected his instinctive prejudice against Avery: "However, I am not so sure."

She plainly waited for him to go on, but he pretended to be concerned wholly with guiding her along the platform.

"Mr. Eaton!"

"Yes."

"Do you know that you are a most peculiar man?"

"Exactly in what way, Miss Dorne?"

"In this: The ordinary man, when a woman shows any curiosity about himself, answers with a fullness and particularity and eagerness which seems to say, 'At last you have found a subject which interests me!'"

"Does he?"

"Is that the only reply that you care to make?"

"I can think of none more adequate."

"Meaning that after my altogether too open display of curiosity regarding you, I can still do nothing better than guess, without any expectation that you, on your part, will deign to tell me whether I am right or wrong. Very well; my first guess is that you have not done much walking with young women on station platforms—certainly not much of late."

"I'll try to do better, if you'll tell me how you know that?"

"You do very well. I was not criticising you, and I don't have to tell why. Ask no questions; it is a clairvoyant diviner who is speaking."

"Divinity?"

"Diviner only. My second guess is that you have been abroad in far lands."

"My railroad ticket showed as much as that."

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With "tin pedler" or unbranded oils, too, there may be a small saving in price. But once the oil is in your motor, the saving disappears. Neither "specifications" nor mere looks can make one oil equal to another.

This season, the service you get from your car, truck, or tractor will largely depend on the oil you are buying right now. Will it be "tin pedler" oils and the chance of break-downs and lay-ups? Or Gargyle Mobiloil and dependable operation, day in and day out?

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a special trip to town—if necessary—to get their supply of Mobiloil.

Gargyle Mobiloil is made by the foremost lubrication specialists in the world. "Tin pedler" oils are frequently job lots, coming from no one knows where.

The crude stocks used for Mobiloil are chosen solely for their lubricating value. The refining methods employed for Mobiloil preserve the lubricating value of the oil intact.

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Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

"Pardon me, if it seriously injures your self-esteem; but I was not sufficiently interested in you when you came aboard the train, to observe your ticket. What I know is divined from the exceedingly odd and reminiscent way in which you look at all things about you—at this train, this station, the people who pass."

"You find nothing reminiscent, I suppose, in the way I look at you?"

"You do yourself injustice. You do not look at me at all, so I cannot tell; but there could hardly be any reminiscence extending beyond this morning, since you never saw me before then."

"No; this is all fresh experience."

"I hope it is not displeasing. My doubt concerning your evidently rather long absence abroad is as to whether you went away to get or to forget."

"I'm afraid I don't quite understand."

"Those are the two reasons for which young men go to Asia, are they not?—to get something or to forget something. At least, so I have been given to understand. Shall I go on?"

"Go on guessing, you mean? I don't seem able to prevent it."

"Then my third guess is this—and you know no one is ever allowed more than three guesses." She hesitated when she went on, she had entirely dropped her tone of banter. "I guess, Mr. Eaton, that you have been—I think, are still—going through some terrible experience which has endured for a very long time—perhaps even for years—and has nearly made of you and perhaps even yet may make of you something far different and—and something far less pleasing than you—you must have been before. There! I have transcended all bounds, said everything I should not have said, and left unsaid all the conventional things which are all that our short acquaintance could have allowed. Forgive me—because I'm not sorry."

He made no answer. They walked as far as the rear of the train, turned and came back before she spoke again.

"What is it they are doing to the front of our train, Mr. Eaton?"

He looked. "They are putting a plow on the engine."

"Oh!"

"That seems to be only the ordinary push-plow, but if what I have been overhearing is correct, the railroad people are preparing to give you one of the minor exhibitions of that everyday courage of which you spoke this morning, Miss Dorne."

"In what particular way?"

"When we get across the Idaho line and into the mountains, you are to ride behind a double-header driving a rotary snow-plow."

"A double-header? You mean two locomotives?"

"Yes; the preparation is warranted that what is ahead of us in the way of travel will fully come up to anything you may have been led to expect." They stood a minute watching the trainmen; as they turned, his gaze went past her to the rear cars. "Also," he added, "Mr. Avery, with his usual gracious pleasure at my being in your company, is hailing you from the platform of your car."

She looked up at Eaton sharply, seemed about to speak, and then checked what was upon her tongue. "You are going into your own car?" She held out to him her small gloved hand. "Good-bye, then—until we see one another again."

"Good-night, Miss Dorne."

He took her hand and retaining it hardly a fraction of an instant, let it go. Was it her friendship she had been offering him? Men use badinage without respect to what their actual feelings may be; women—some memory from the past in which he had known such girls as this, seemed to recall—use it most frequently when their feelings, consciously or unconsciously, are drawing toward a man.

Eaton now went into the men's compartment of his car, where he sat smoking till after the train was under way again. The porter looked in upon him there to ask if he wished his berth made up now; Eaton nodded assent, and fifteen minutes later, dropping the cold end of his cigar and going out into the car, he found the berth ready for him. "D. S.'s" section, also made up but with the curtains folded back up but with the bedding within, was undisplaying the jerkins of the curtains, and occupied; jerkins of the curtains, and voices and giggling in the two berths at the end of the car, showed that Amy and Constance were getting into bed; the Englishman was wide awake in plain determination not to go to bed until his accustomed Nottingham house, Eaton, drawing his curtains together and buttoning them from the inside and undressed and went to bed. A half hour later the passage of some one through the aisle and the sudden dimming of the crack of light which showed above the curtains told him that the lights in the car had been turned down. Eaton closed his eyes but sleep was far from him. Presently he began to feel the train

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars and motor trucks are specified below.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-6.5	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autocar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Claire	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chalmers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet FB & T	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cole	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cunningham	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Davis	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Diamond T	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dorris 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Duesenberg	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Elcar 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" X-2	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Flint	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Garford (1 1/2-1 5/8)	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (other mod.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Brothers	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Gray	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan 6	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Kissel	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lafayette	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lexington Concord	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lincoln	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Locomobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
McFarlan	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mack (Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mitchell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l Quad.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nat'l (Ind.) 6-31	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6-51	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige (Com'l Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R & V Knight	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 1/4-1 5/8 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rolls Royce	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stearns Knight	BB	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stutz 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Vette (Com'l Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Hercules)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Westcott D-48	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White 15 & 20	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Stearns	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Willys-Knight 4	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

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beginning to labor with the increasing grade and the deepening snow. It was well across the state line and into Idaho; it was nearing the mountains, and the weather was getting colder and the storm more severe. Eaton lifted the curtain from the window beside him and leaned on one elbow to look out. The train was running through a bleak, white desolation; no light and no sign of habitation showed anywhere. Eaton lay staring out, and now the bleak world about him seemed to assume toward him a cruel and merciless aspect. The events of the day ran through his mind again with sinister suggestion. He had taken that train for a certain definite, dangerous purpose which required his remaining as obscure and as inconspicuous as possible; yet already he had been singled out for attention. So far, he was sure, he had received no more than that—attention, curiosity concerning him. He had not offered recognition; but that might come at any moment. Could he risk longer waiting to act?

He dropped on his back upon the bed and lay with his hands clasped under his head, his eyes staring up at the roof of the car.

In the card-room of the observation car, playing and conversation still went on for a time; then it diminished as one by one the passengers went away to bed. Connery, looking into this car, found it empty and the porter cleaning up; he slowly passed on forward through the train, stopping momentarily in the rear Pullman opposite the berth of the passenger whom President Jarvis had commended to his care. His scrutiny of the car told him all was correct here; the even breathing within the berth assured him the passenger slept.

Connery went on through to the next car and paused again outside the berth occupied by Eaton. He had watched Eaton all day with results that still he was debating with himself; he had found in a newspaper the description of the man who had waited at Warden's, and he reread it, comparing it with Eaton. It perfectly confirmed Connery's first impression; but the more Connery had seen of Eaton, and the more he had thought over him during the day, the more the conductor had become satisfied that either Eaton was not the man described or, if he was, there was no harm to come from it. After all, was not all that could be said against Eaton—if he was the man—simply that he had not appeared to state why Warden was befriending him? Was it not possible that he was serving Warden in some way by not appearing? Certainly Mr. Dorne, who was the man most on the train to be considered, had satisfied himself that Eaton was fit for an acquaintance; Connery had seen what was almost a friendship, apparently, spring up between Eaton and Dorne's daughter during the day.

The conductor went on, his shoulders brushing the buttoned curtains on both sides of the narrow aisle. Except for the presence of the passenger in the rear sleeper, this inspection was to the conductor the uttermost of the commonplace; in its monotonous familiarity he had never felt any strangeness in this abrupt and intimate bringing together of people who never had seen one another before, who after these few days of travel together, might probably never see one another again, but who now slept separated from one another and from the persons passing through the cars by no greater protection than these curtains designed only to shield them from the light and from each other's eyes. He felt no strangeness in this now. He merely assured himself by his scrutiny that within his train all was right. Outside—

Connery was not so sure of that; rather, he had been becoming more certain hour by hour all through the evening, that they were going to have great difficulty in getting the train through. Though he knew by President Jarvis' note that the officials of the road must be watching the progress of this especial train with particular interest, he had received no train-orders from the west for several hours. His enquiry at the last stop had told him the reason for this; the telegraph

wires to the west had gone down. To the east, communication was still open, but how long it would remain so he could not guess. Here in the deep heart of the great mountains—they had passed the Idaho boundary-line into Montana—they were getting the full effect of the storm; their progress, increasingly slow, was broken by stops which were becoming more frequent and longer as they struggled on. As now they fought their way slower and slower up a grade, and barely topping it, descended the opposite slope at greater speed as the momentum of the train was added to the engine-power, Connery's mind went back to the second sleeper with its single passenger, and he spoke to the Pullman conductor, who nodded and went toward that car. The weather had prevented the expected increase of their number of passengers at Spokane; only a few had got aboard there; there

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It speaks volumes not only for the wisdom, foresight, courage and energy of its builders, but for the loyal support of the people of Canada, whose railway it is, and of whose national and daily life it is so important a part.

The Canadian Pacific has achieved its place in the nation and in the world because it has adhered to principles and policies universally recognized as sound.

These policies and principles the Canadian Pacific will continue, in co-operation with the people of Canada, whose interest and support have made it their greatest national institution.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

It Spans the World

32EWA

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were worse grades ahead, in climbing which every pound of weight would count; so Connery—in the absence of orders and with Jarvis' note in his pocket—had resolved to drop the second sleeper.

At Fracraft—the station where he was to exchange the ordinary plow which so far had sufficed, and couple on the "rotary" to fight the mountain drifts ahead—he swung himself down from the train, looked in at the telegraph office and then went forward to the two giant locomotives, on whose sweating monstrous backs the snow, suddenly visible in the haze of their lights, melted as it fell. He waited on the station platform while the second sleeper was cut out and the train made up again. Then, as they started, he swung aboard and in the brightly-lighted men's compartment of the first Pullman checked up his report-sheets with a stub of pencil. They had stopped again, he noticed; now they were climbing a grade, more easily because of the decrease of weight; now a trestle rumbled under the wheels, telling him just where they were. Next was the powerful, steady push against opposition—the rotary was cutting its way through a drift.

Again they stopped—once more went on. Connery, having put his papers into his pocket, dozed, awoke, dozed again. The snow was certainly heavy, and the storm had piled it up across the cuts in great drifts which kept the rotary struggling almost constantly now. The progress of the train halted again and again; several times it backed, charged forward again—only to stop, back and charge again and then go on. But this did not disturb Connery. Then something went wrong.

All at once he found himself, by a trainman's instinctive and automatic action, upon his feet; for the shock had been so slight as barely to be felt, far too slight certainly to have awakened any of the sleeping passengers in their berths. He went to the door of the car, lifted the platform stop, threw open the door of the vestibule and hanging by one hand to the rail, swung himself out from the side of the car to look ahead. He saw the forward one of the two locomotives wrapped in clouds of steam, and men arm-deep in snow wallowing forward to the rotary still further to the front, and the sight confirmed fully his apprehension that this halt was more important and likely to last much longer than those that had gone before.

(To be continued next week.)

A Unique Gathering

Probably the first gathering of its kind in the history of the West was held in North Battleford, Sask., on the night of March 24, when 400 farmers of the district entertained 200 members of the North Battleford Board of Trade to a smoker-concert.

The gathering was unique in several respects, for not only was it organized by the farmers, but the orchestras (there were two), and the singers were also members of the rural community. J. E. McLarty, past president of the Agricultural Society was the chairman, and handled the long session from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m. in splendid style and without a hitch. The speakers included Mayor J. A. Gregory; A. E. Craig, farmer and old timer; J. A. Foley, also an old timer; F. Wright, manager of the exhibition; A. J. McPhail, president of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, and Harry W. Wright, president of the Board of Trade.

As each speaker ascended the platform a cartoon was displayed featuring some phase of the speaker's business, and a chorus stood and sang lustily, How Do You Do, Mr. So and So; How Do You Do!

A. J. McPhail was listened to with the keenest of interest while he surveyed at length the progress of the wheat pool. He also made an earnest appeal to members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and of the Farmers' Union of Canada, to overlook their little differences and to unite in one strong organization.

The gathering was a wonderful testimony of the good feeling that exists between town and country in this part of the West, and will be long remembered by all who were present.

The Grain Growers' Guide

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WATERLOO, ONTARIO

April 8, 1925

Beet Sugar Industry Makes Start

Farmers and transportation companies compromise on reduced rates for local haul, and American company forthwith commences construction
By Chas. F. Steele

THE beet sugar industry is staging a comeback in Southern Alberta, and it is interesting to note that along with the establishment of a factory at Raymond, Alberta, this year comes the announcement that Manitoba will get its first beet sugar refinery. Thus, in two prairie provinces, the sugar beet will make its bow in 1925, while in British Columbia there is considerable discussion heard tending to prove the beet industry is an issue in the coast.

The beet sugar industry is not an innovation in Southern Alberta. In 1903 the Knight Sugar Company, financed by a group of "Mormon" financial men of the state of Utah, built a factory at Raymond. This mill had a daily capacity of 350 tons, and the first slicing was done in the fall of 1903. The peak of beet culture around the Raymond plant was reached in 1905 and 1906, when 18,000 tons of beets were sliced. After 1906 production of beets fell gradually until 1914, when the Knight Company made its final run. The factory stood idle for another three years when it was dismantled and shipped to a new location in Cache Valley, Utah.

There are a number of reasons for the failure of the Knight sugar factory. It did not fail because the soil of Southern Alberta lacked the chemical constituents necessary in the successful growing of sugar beets. The sugar content of Alberta beets exceeds the 18 per cent. average in the state of Utah. Beets around Raymond have tested as high as 25 per cent. sugar content, a phenomenally high percentage. It was not because of a lack of market. There is a market in Western Canada for several factories.

Reason for Former Failure

The chief reason for the failure of the industry was that the country was not ready for sugar beets. The settlers had not reached a stage in the evolution of agriculture in Southern Alberta in which a crop like beets, demanding real labor and a great deal of it, fitted in. Wheat raising on a vast scale was the vogue, and when wind and cutworms and inadequate labor supply and a number of other problems confronted them they gradually abandoned beets for the easier produced grain crop. Money came in easy in those days. The farmers were independent. Their lands were virgin, returning them bumper wheat crops. Beet plots were frequently poorly prepared, no organized efforts were made to bring in efficient labor, there was a lack of co-operation between the growers and the sugar company, and the resultant failure was inevitable. The growers quit raising beets rendering the factory idle. The company made a determined but futile effort to raise their own beets as a final resort, their failure finally leading to the shutting down of the mill.

Two years ago the Raymond people started out to revive the beet sugar industry. The idea started at a Board of Trade meeting, when a prominent young farmer and former beet grower was urged to accept the presidency of the board—James Walker. Walker said he would accept the office providing the board would back him up in a campaign to secure some industry that would help the farmers get into diversified farming. They promised and the drive for a sugar factory was launched.

Beets Make Good Cash Crop

The agitation for a factory was forced upon the farmers of Southern Alberta. They had had their one-crop "spree." They had found it to be a precarious, unprofitable system. It was draining their once-rich soil, putting them further into debt and staving off permanency and contentment in the farming industry. The mixed farming was taken up. Corn and sweet clover became live subjects and good results were obtained. More livestock was placed on the farms. Dairying began to expand, and then it was that the

farmers realized that a factory was essential to utilize some cash crop adapted to their irrigated tracts. Hence, the sugar factory move.

They sought government financial backing. This was refused although Premier Greenfield and his cabinet promised every reasonable assistance. The disappointment encountered at Edmonton did not smother the movement. On the contrary, it served to stimulate board of trade, President Walker and his following. A general Southern Alberta committee was formed and private capital was solicited.

The dominating sugar corporation in Utah and Idaho is the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, a company capitalized for over \$20,000,000, and operating a chain of factories through the inter-mountain region. The Alberta proposition was put up to the Utah-Idaho Company. They laughed at the suggestion, reminding the committee of the failure of the old factory at Raymond. The committee came back with the argument that the whole spirit and policy of the farmers had undergone a marked transformation. They were now ready for beets and were willing to pledge their support of the factory by the raising of beets.

The Utah-Idaho Sugar Company listened. They sent their experts to Alberta to look over the ground. Test plots of beets were grown and the results as to sugar content and tonnage were so satisfactory that they went into the proposition further.

Now it happened that the company
Continued on Page 30

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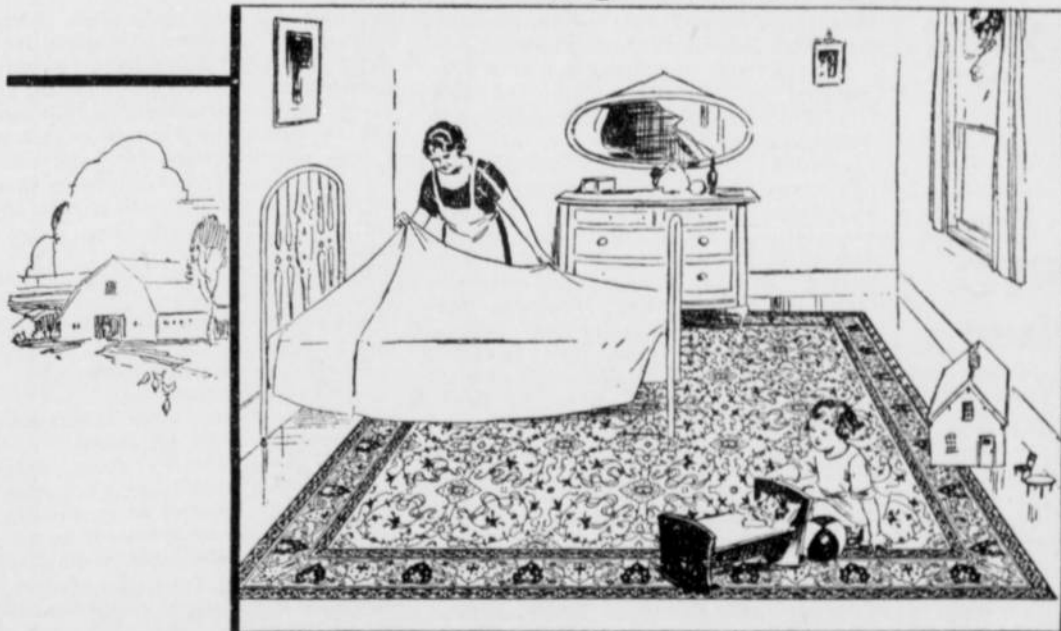
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Farm Women in Conference

At the March meeting of the
Canadian Council of Agricul-
ture, in Toronto, the Women's
Section held three sessions
separate from the main council
meetings. There were present: Mrs.
J. S. Amos, president, representing the
United Farm Women of Ontario; Mrs.
R. B. Gunn, representing the United
Farm Women of Alberta; Mrs. Ida
McNeal, representing the Women's
Section of the Saskatchewan Grain
Growers' Association; Mrs. S. E. Gee,
representing the United Farm Women
of Manitoba; Mrs. J. P. Brady, repre-
senting the United Farmers of Quebec,
and Miss M. E. Finch, acting secretary.

The main business of the meeting
was the consideration of the inter-
provincial reports prepared by the con-
veners on: Marketing, Legislation,
Immigration, Public Health, Young
People and Cadet Training.

Resolutions growing out of the re-
ports were dealt with. One of these
asked that the Dairy Branch of the
Department of Agriculture take steps
in co-operation with the organized
dairy producers and butter manufac-
turers to set up standard grades for
Canadian butter. A resolution endors-
ing the principle of community of in-
terest in regard to the holding of
property as between man and wife,
coming from the United Farm Women
of Alberta, was referred to the pro-
vincial associations for further study.
The Women's Section reaffirmed its
stand on personal naturalization and
equality in divorce. Another resolu-
tion asked that the government be
urged to have all immigrants examined
at points of embarkation by trained
psychiatrists. A resolution from Al-
berta regarding the sterilization of
mental defectives was referred to the
provincial associations for further
study. A resolution growing out of the
Cadet Training report asked that the
sum of money set aside for cadet train-
ing be used for physical training, and
that it be turned over to the Depart-
ments of Education to administer.

The election of officers for this year
resulted in Mrs. R. B. Gunn, of New
Lindsay, being chosen for president, and
Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expanse, as vice-
president. Miss M. E. Finch, Winni-
peg, was appointed secretary. The
conveners named were as follows:
Legislation, Peace and Arbitration,
Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden, Manitoba; Mar-
keting, Mrs. J. S. Amos, Woodstock,
Ontario; Immigration, Mrs. Ida Mc-
Neal, Expanse, Saskatchewan; Educa-
tion, Mrs. R. B. Gunn, New Lindsay,
Alberta; Public Health and Social
Welfare, Miss Amy J. Roe, The Grain
Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

One of the new and interesting
features of the meeting was the ap-
pointment of Mrs. R. B. Gunn and
Mrs. Amos as representatives of the
organized farm women, by the Cana-
dian Council of Agriculture to the
Sixth Quinquennial Convention of the
International Council of Women, to be
held in Washington, D.C., May 4 to 24.

Beauty in School Grounds

How about the setting of the local
school building? Is it a wind-swept,
treeless piece of ground without the
grace of flower or shrub, or is it a
beauty spot, in which the whole neigh-
borhood takes a worthy pride? There
is a vast difference in the degree of
interest taken in the beautification and
care of school grounds in the rural com-
munities scattered across Western Can-
ada. But there are a number of school
grounds that are splendid bits of evi-
dence of the interest, vision and industry
of the teachers, pupils and ratepayers.
Others, again are so dismal, that one
can not but wonder how the children
who attend those schools ever will be
given a proper appreciation of the value
of beauty in every day life or how they
will be given an incentive to better
their own home surroundings.

To encourage the beautification of
rural school grounds the Canadian Hor-
ticultural Council has announced,
through the Director of Publicity of the

Federal Department of Agriculture, a
competition. Nine silver cups—each
having a value of \$25—will be awarded,
one in each province, to the rural school
accomplishing the greatest degree of
beautification of its school grounds dur-
ing the year. The cup will become the
property of the school winning it three
times—not necessarily in succession.
With each cup the council will give an
Award of Merit Certificate which may
be framed and kept by the school as a
permanent record.

The provincial departments of educa-
tion have been asked to arrange for the
school inspectors to assist with the judg-
ing. They may possibly have working
with them a representative or a commit-
tee from the district. A chairman for
each province has been named by the
council; for Alberta, Prof. Geo. Har-
court, of the University of Alberta,
Edmonton; for Saskatchewan, Dr. F. C.
Patterson, University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon; and for Manitoba, Prof. F.
W. Broderick, University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg.

There is no fee or obligation upon any
school entering the competition with
the exception that the school will be
required to submit a photo of the school
and grounds with the letter advising
of the intention of entering. Details
and instruction will be supplied to those
interested by L. F. Burrows, secretary,
Canadian Horticultural Council, Ottawa.

This is a competition that merits the
co-operation of trustee boards, teachers
and other public spirited individuals.
It is one that might well be sponsored
by agricultural societies, and the farm
men and women's organizations.

Planning the Home Garden

Get out your seed box and make a
note of what you have and what you
need. Let yourself dream of bright,
sunny, spring days with the smell of
fresh, moist soil tingling in your nos-
trils. You won't stay blue long. Garden
planning is the greatest gloom chaser I
know.

I find a garden note book indispens-
able. Just jot down the items in brief
diary form. It takes only a few minutes
each night and when you have the record
of several years to refer to, you are not
apt to make the same mistake twice.
I also record return of birds and out-
standing weather conditions as they are
so closely connected with garden results.
Here are a few items from last year's
record:

March 17—Planted celery in window
box.

March 24—Planted tomatoes in win-
dow box.

March 25—Saw first crow.

April 16—Tomatoes up.

April 17—Planted cucumbers in pails
and sweet peas in egg shells.

April 21—Heard first frogs tonight.

April 24—Planted hot bed, saw first
robin, celery up, and so on all the way
through the season I record the progress
of each vegetable, when it flowers, and
when it is ready for use. After a num-
ber of years you have an idea what is
the average date for sowing each differ-
ent vegetable to get the best results.

I plant a few seeds of the hardier

The Flight of the Geese

I hear the low wind wash the softening
show.

The low tide loiter down the shore. The
night,

Full filled with April forecast, hath no
light.

The salt wave on the sedge-flat pulses slow.

Through the hid furrows hsp in murmur-
ous flow

The thaw's shy ministers; and bark! the
height

Of heaven grows weird and loud with
unseen flight

Of strong hosts prophesying as they go!

High through the drenched and hollow night
their wings

Beat northward hard on winter's trail.
The sound

Of their confused and solemn voices, borne
Athwart the dark to their long Arctic morn,

Comes with a sanction and an awe pro-
found,

A boding of unknown, foreshadowed things.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

type as early as possible, then a few
days later I make another sowing, so
if the frost takes the first plants the
others will come on and you suffer no
great loss; but if the first sowing
escapes frost, then—Oh, joy! you have
green peas and new potatoes for the
first of July.

One of the advantages of being a
farmer's wife is that you can have an
unlimited amount of garden space. I
aim to grow a new vegetable or plant
each year and thus I can experiment to
my heart's content. Last year I trans-
planted wild strawberries just to see
what cultivation will do for them. The
leaves and flowers grew twice as large
as in their wild state and they sent out
creepers in every direction, but alas,
that late spring frost got all the bloss-
oms, so there were no berries. Still,
I am looking for better results this year.

I like to move my garden plot each
year and unless the summerfallow is
very far from the house, on the summer-
fallow my garden goes. Then I am
not obliged to break my back and my
heart pulling weeds.

I find the best location for a garden
is an east slope, as the morning sun
is considered the best for plants. I
plant the entire garden in long straight
rows running east and west. Here is
a plan of my garden:

NORTH

Sunflower—April 29,
Golden Bantam Corn—May 15,
Sweetcorn Corn—May 15.
Dill—May 15.
Broad Beans—May 5.
Peas—May 3.
Beans—May 15.
Celery Plants.
Swiss Chard—May 2.
Tomatoes.
Potatoes—May 10.
Brussels Sprouts.
Cauliflower Plants.
Cabbage Plants.
Cauliflower Seeds—May 15.
Cabbage Seeds—May 15.
Rape—May 13.
Turnips—May 12.
Beets—May 4.
Parsnips—April 29.
Carrots—April 29.
Parsley—May 1.
Sage—May 13.
Onion—April 28.
Radish—May 2.
Lettuce—May 1.
Cress—May 1.
Vegetable Marrow—May 18.
Cucumber—May 18.
Citron—May 18.
Orange Marrow—May 18.

SOUTH

You will notice that I have planted
the vegetables according to height.
The creeping vines on the south, next
come the low growing plants, then a
little taller and so on until we have the
tall sunflowers on the extreme north.
The reason of this is to give the whole
garden plenty of sun and the tall
plants on the north protect it from cold
winds.

As soon as the plot is ready in the
spring, I stake out all the rows at both
ends. Then, with the aid of my plan
I can put a row any place in the garden
without trouble. Thus I am enabled
to keep all of one kind together, regard-
less of the date of sowing. This gives
a more tidy appearance to the garden
and likewise saves a great many steps.

The scarlet runner beans I plant so
they can climb up the house. They
make a very pretty creeper and they
bear better when they have support.
The warmth from the house prevents
early freezing.

You will notice I have potatoes in
with the general garden. This is not
the main crop, but only a few rows
that I plant very early. In March I
begin cutting off the "eye ends"
about an inch thick, as I peel the day's
supply of potatoes. These eyes I bury
in sand in the cellar, where they sprout
and I begin planting a few every two
or three days any time after May 1.
Even if they are frozen down once
they soon grow again and are much
earlier than the main crop.

Then there is of necessity a perma-
nent garden. Here I have all the per-
ennials such as winter onions, rhubarb,
horse radish, small berry bushes and
my wild strawberry patch. —G.
Willey Wakeman, Saskatoon.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Council of Agriculture

The Editor.—I enclose some questions re Council of Agriculture which I would ask you to print and reply to in your valuable paper.—Farmer John.

1. When did this body originate?
2. Who are the members of the council, and how are they elected and for what length of time?

[Answer.—1. In 1909. 2. The members are the affiliated farmers' organizations, namely: The United Farmers of Alberta; the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association; United Farmers of Manitoba; United Farmers of Ontario; United Farmers of Quebec; United Grain Growers Limited; Sask. Co-operative Elevator Company; The Grain Growers' Guide; United Farmers Co-operative Company of Ontario. Meetings of the council are composed of representatives from these bodies appointed by their executives. There are no individual members of the council. The individuals attending meetings of the council change with changes in the governing bodies of the organizations.—Editor.]

Protection for Farmers

The Editor.—As a farmer I am greatly interested in the farmers' movement, and I am surprised our leaders are still advocating free trade. Now, I am a free trader at heart, but until we convince Uncle Sam, we cannot have free trade in Canada as it will ruin the East and ourselves, for we are as dependent on the East as the East is on the West: we stand or fall together. Now, why not leave free trade alone, and go in and get our share of protection like the rest of the business people of the country? Most of the farmers believe we cannot have protection in an exporting country, but we can, as it is done day and daily. Doesn't the Massey-Harris export binders yet they have protection here? What about the automobile trade? Thousands of dollars worth are exported yet we have to pay the tariff. The bootmakers export boots and shoes, yet we pay the toll, and so on. Now, why can't the farmer make the consumer pay the wheat duty every time he buys a loaf?

It is only a question of business acumen, and I think our leaders have failed to get an idea of the ordinary business methods of the country. We cannot only make them pay the duty, but the carriage of the wheat to the mill. I admit we cannot get the duty on the surplus that has to be shipped overseas, but by making the consumers of Canada pay their share of protection it would mean from 10 cents to 15 cents per bushel, enough to pay for threshing and twine over all the crop. Now our leaders are talking of separation and trying to ruin the country. This is the grandest country in the world, and the grandest government bar none, but the government cannot run their business and run the farmers at the same time, but our leaders go around as if they were apologizing for their living all the time. Can't they be independent and run their own business?—Scotty.

It's the Distribution of Money

The Editor.—Having read no fewer than four letters on "Money" in a late issue of The Grain Growers' Guide, the writer ventures a word. The first thing is "What is money? Its purpose? The nature of it? What is not money—so we can see the difference between "money" and "non-money."

It matters not whether money is paper or coin, or by whom issued, so long as it will be accepted for the things we need—food, clothing, machinery, etc.

Money is not food and clothing, but "represents" food, clothing, coal, grain, machinery, etc., made by human labor. So it is safe to say, that work or labor "makes" or "produces" every dollar. Every dollar is "out of" people's labor, and what is not made by human labor, is not money. The earth, air, sun, rain, weather, are not money, because not made by human labor. "Persons" are not money, but people's labor "makes" or "produces" all the money. Pen, ink, paper, toys, crops, cattle, horses, etc., are all money, because "made" by human labor. A man may carry his auto in his pocket, by exchanging it for money, and then carrying the money in his pocket. Money is not "out of" banks, but "out of" people's labor.

Money is only a convenience like a machine, that enables a farmer to trade his labor making wheat for the labor of others making wagons, etc. Money measures the value of the wealth, crops, goods, machines, etc., made by labor. But money does not measure the value of the air, sun, rain, land, or persons. Land is not money, and money is not land—not "made" by human labor. And money cannot measure the value of land, because not made by labor. Land is often leased out for 99 years—not sold—because it may be far more valuable than now. These differences must not be lost sight of when talking about "money." So work and people are not "the moneyed" people; and "moneyed" people are not the "working" people. What the rich "get" but do not earn, the working people must earn but do not "get." One man in Winni-

peg is said to have \$25,000,000 in money—money—money. But he, himself, did not earn it, or work for it, or return any service for it. What he got "without earning" others "worked for and earned," but did not get. So the question arises: "What is that something, that force, unseen by the eye, but seen only by reason—monkeys and mules can't see it, not having reason—that takes, takes, takes the money from those whose work or labor 'makes' all the money and gives it to those who 'get' money without earning it?" What is that something? And it pulls out of the labors of the people as steadily as the sun shines or river runs.

When your readers "see" that something,

then will they know all about the "Money" problem. But, till they do see it, they will know nothing about it. It is not "tongue exercise" that solves farmers' problems, but brain exercise, and careful thinking among people is not any too plentiful, as their condition amply proves. "What is that something?"—W. D. Lamb, Plumas, Man.

Grade Standards

The Editor.—Having followed with some interest the recent published statements of leaders in, for instance, the Farmers' Union, the Wheat Pool, and also of the older organizations in this country, I notice a peculiarity which seems to me worthy of comment.

It is this: Farmers' Union and Wheat Pool men are condemning the Canadian standard grading system as regards grain; livestock men, cattle pool men, turkey pool officials, dairy association men and creamery men are demanding a standard grading system. And it occurs to me to wonder why if grain could be more advantageously sold on sample market system or a mill test system, which amounts to the same thing so far as

hindering the expedition of grain interests is concerned—why other products now sold on sample or sight, or what one may call it, do not remain satisfied with that system of selling. It may be and no doubt will be said that a "bacon hog" cannot be sampled before sold. Literally that is true, of course, but a man who has for months on end observed hogs before killing, and the carcasses after killing, ought to be able to grade hogs quite accurately on foot.

It is the same with a grain inspector. When the crop begins to move, the qualities of the grain are ascertained by test and chemical analysis, and the grades not otherwise fixed by statute are established. It seems to me that the same general principles apply—and if we want to set up an independent system by government or other means, we ought to consider well before we destroy the standard grading systems provided for in the Canada Grain Act, and which tempts exporters from the U.S. to ship wheat into Canada, pay Canadian handling and other charges in order to be able to export under a Canadian Standard Grade Certificate.—P. L. Graigen, Hazenmore, Sask.

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Name.....
Address.....
Occupation.....
Give the name of two merchants with whom you have transacted business.

What Cities Are These?



1st Prize
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2nd Prize
WRIST
WATCH
3rd Prize
CAMERA
4th Prize
GENT'S
WATCH

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Every person who sends me a correct answer to the above puzzle, and also sells 25 packets of my Dainty Breath Perfume at 10 cents a packet, will win one of these beautiful prizes. This is very easy to sell, so send in your answer NOW and get the Breath Perfume to sell right away.

DAINTY DORA, BOX 2, WATERFORD, ONT.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Wise Men of the East

The Editor.—We have many wise men from the East advising us in the West to get more men on the land in the West. Yes, that is our problem in the West, and a greater problem still is to keep them there when we get them there. Experience goes to show that after we have had immigrants and others here for two or three years many of them hike to the south. We have thus managed to make them good citizens for the great republic and the majority of them stay there.

They also tell us that it is important to the East that we should have many more prosperous farmers in the West than we have. We quite agree with them. It would also be important to the West, but when they undertake to make out, as they do, that what is good for the East is good for the West and what is good for the West is good for the East then it is time for us to sit up and take notice. We are well aware that they are pleading for the welfare of the protected interests of the East; that the protected interests enjoy a special privilege at the expense of agriculture and labor. It seems to us in the West very strange that they, being men of ability and experience, fail to realize after 45 years of experience with the protective system, that it means the taxing of all the common people who are compelled, in order to live, to perform labor of some kind, be it tilling the soil or labor in any other occupation. They know that the beneficiaries of this protective system spend large amounts of money for its continuance and they know

the interests get the money back easily from the common people by the method of indirect taxation; they know that the common people in the main are not aware of what the method of indirect taxation is costing them and for that reason, and that reason alone, the government is able to get the support of the common people and keep themselves in power. They know that the people are easily flimflammed and the protected interests have been able for 45 years or more to get the people to believe that we have all this time two political parties.

That is the greatest dream of all. The people who do not know that the so called two parties is one party divided into two factions surely have something to learn. If we stop to think we will realize that it matters not which party we put in power we get the same dope, and so long as this continues so long will the common people be hewers of wood and drawers of water. So long as the eastern manufacturers are allowed, by federal legislation, to ride on the backs of the producers there will be no improvement in the conditions of the working people.

If protection we must have for certain industries let us have it in an honest and fair way, by the methods of subsidy or bonus so that we will know to a dollar what it is costing. Then we will no longer be paying millions and hundreds of millions, which are not necessary, to protect industries.

We have the protectionists and we have the tariff-for-revenue-only men. In principle there is no difference. In cost tariff-

for-revenue-only may be a little less but it will be a lesser form of protection just the same.

The common people are at last arising from their slumbers and they are now able to see that the old system of robbing Peter to pay Paul will continue so long as either of the two old worn out factions are in power. Let us hope that at no late date the people will take hold of the reins of power and give one man as good a show as another, which does not exist at the present time, and has not for at least 46 years or more. There is no lack of evidence as to the condition of agriculture and that of labor. The legislation that robs one also robs the other. If agriculture cannot come prosperous neither can labor.

We will be having a federal election no very late date. Let us put our house in order. If not, then let us take the dope that we have been getting for the last 46 years. We will never get justice by working in the branches of an unjust economic system. We must kill the root first and that is the robber that is working day and night—the invisible indirect tax, for so long as indirect taxation exists so long will the down-trodden pay toll to the protected interests.—John Kennedy, Winnipeg, Man.

The Sessional Indemnity

The Editor.—In your issue of January 28, I noticed an article by R. Burt, of Hazel, Sask., in regard to Sessional Indemnity. I can't say I agree with him. We want men of value to represent us in our parliaments. We cannot get men with honor and ability unless we pay the price. All others pay it. Our railroads pay good men a good price. We want our members ready to take their place in parliament, ready to vote for what they think right and not be looking for something after they have voted, and when they are through, if they have a profit it is nothing more than right they should have it.

I noticed Miss Macphail is quoted as wishing to cut the indemnity. Now, she should not place a value on others; if she feels she is not worth what she gets she has every right not to take it. We think our member is worth all he gets; we value him above dollars and cents. All our members from Alberta are worth the price. We know when they return they have done their best, and it is all we can expect. They are not looking for hand outs. If you want service, pay the price.—E. L. Squire, Lethbridge, Alberta.

THE DOO DADS

The boy or girl—or the man or the elephant, for that matter—who loves to play practical jokes on others, will never believe that any accident which happens to him is an accident. He will always believe some body played a joke on him. That was at the bottom of the trouble which befell Nicky Nutt, of Dooville, and Flannelfeet, the policeman. They love to play jokes, and they always expect others to play jokes on them. Nicky began it. He turned the hose on his pet baby elephant, Tiny, and laughed. "Ha, ha, ha! Ho, ho, ho! Haw!" when the stream struck poor Tiny in the neck, Tiny did not appreciate the joke and stalked away, very, very cross, his face all wrinkled with scowls, and his funny little eyes looking very close together. "Golly, Tiny, what's the use getting sore?" asked Nicky. "Can't you stand for a little fun?" But it was not fun to Tiny, and he marched down the street as cross as two sticks. Tiny came to where Flannelfeet, the policeman, was lounging idly along, swinging his policeman's club. As Tiny was about to pass him, Flannelfeet cracked the elephant over the head with his club, saying as he did so, "Hello, Useless! What you got in the ole bean today?" That, too, was supposed to be a joke, but Tiny, already cross because Nicky had turned the hose on him, only scowled the harder and shambled away down the street. "M'gosh!" exclaimed the policeman. "Not even a smile!" Then he laughed and laughed at his joke. Flannelfeet lounged along the street until he came to where Nicky stood, still holding the nozzle of the fire-hose in his hands. "That ole elephant of yours is a regular sorehead," said Flannelfeet. "Nicky, he can't take a joke at all." "Te-hee! I know it," giggled Nicky. "I just turned this hose on him, and he—" Nicky never got to finish what he was saying. Tiny had stopped a little distance away, and heard them talking about him. He saw, too, Nicky still held straight up and that the nozzle was pointed straight at him. The policeman. Then Tiny played a little joke all his own. He stepped to the fire hydrant, and all at once he turned on the water, full force. The powerful stream hit Flannelfeet right in the neck, just as it had done Tiny when Nicky turned it on him. Nicky was as surprised as the policeman. He stood holding the hose, with a look of horror on his face. And, of course, Flannelfeet thought Nicky had played a joke on him. He never would believe that it was an accident so far as Nicky was concerned. "Sure," he yelled. "I suppose you think that's funny, too." He roared, drawing poor Nicky. "Whack! Whack!" He rapped poor Nicky over the head with his stick just as he had rapped Tiny. The elephant, watching from a little distance, saw both his tormentors in trouble, and walked away. Flannelfeet, dripping water, walked off in the other direction saying over his shoulder, "Laugh that off, you little runt." And Nicky, sore off, you little runt." And Nicky, sore and dizzy, wondered how it happened, and why.

Identified

"Do you think that Professor Kilm meant anything by it?"
"What?"
"He advertised a lecture on 'The One.'"
I bought a ticket and it said 'The One.'"
—Dry Goods Economist.



Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

From the standpoint, especially of Western agriculture, the principal event of the week has been the tabling in the House of the supplementary report of Dr. Tory on farm credits. It follows up the general line taken by him last year, with the addition that it recommends a definite system of long-term credits on the amortization plan to be worked out through the co-operation of the federal and provincial governments.

In short, Dr. Tory says that the old methods by which settlers got a start on land will not do now. The free lands within easy reach of the railway are gone. It takes considerable money to acquire land and get implements. Considering the matter solely from the standpoint of the native Canadian who desires to farm, Dr. Tory says: "To put the above aspect of the matter on no higher basis than that of personal advantage it is in the interest of every business organization, industrial establishment and financial corporation in this country that a way should be found to offer the young people of Canada such a reasonable chance of success in the country that they will desire to establish themselves as farmers." This, of course, is more true in the case of new comers.

The following other excerpt is of interest: "Considering only the items mentioned above (of which interest is one) and omitting for the moment the climatic and other natural difficulties, it is respectfully suggested that the combination of these handicaps makes the problem of building up in Canada, and especially in Western Canada, of a successful and contented agricultural community, a difficult one. I have discussed the problem with many business men, both in the East and in the West, men who know the difficulties associated with the building up of a successful business enterprise, and I have not met one who would say that he believed that any business, farming or other, which did not have the advantage of a protected market, or of patent rights which in some way gave a monopoly, could continue to prosper paying 8 or 10 per cent. and a like amount for current borrowings."

U.S. System Unsuitable

After considering the American farm loan system, which he thinks would be too costly to operate in Canada, and the possibility of private interests solving the problem, Dr. Tory says:

"Co-operation between the Dominion and provincial governments offers a simple and direct way of reaching the desired end. The most effective co-operation could be obtained by the Dominion government agreeing to raise on its own credit the funds necessary for the establishment of a system and advancing the money to the provinces on their guarantee as to principal and interest. Such of the provinces as desire to work the scheme could undertake to set up administrative boards, under their own jurisdiction for the purpose of making loans these boards being directly responsible to the local governments, their operations being subjected to such inspection as the Dominion government might desire.

"This would require legislation by the Dominion government, authorizing the raising of money by the treasury for the purpose of giving the right to purchase securities secured by the provinces either directly or through their administrative boards. Such an act should de-

termine the use to which the money should be put, namely, for agricultural purposes only and not for any other purpose except the payment of debts where they were incurred for agricultural purposes.

"Amortization terms under which the loans are to be repaid.

"The relation between interest charges paid by the government and the interest charges on loans made to farmers.

"The percentage relation of the loan to the security with the maximum amount to be loaned against an individual agricultural unit.

"The special means of collection in case of default.

"Such other matters as are neces-

sary to make the scheme safe both for the Dominion and the provinces."

A Plan for Canada

Dr. Tory's recommendation is as follows:

"After the most careful consideration of the whole matter, of the difficulties to be overcome, the end to be gained and the purpose to be served, the last plan, that of co-operation between the Dominion and provincial governments, is recommended. The following are the chief reasons for this recommendation:

"1. Through the agency of the Dominion government, money can be obtained at the lowest interest rates possible, a most important consideration.

"2. The machinery for making loans, already available in some of the provinces, could be utilized with modifications, thus giving the advantage of past experience in dealing with the problem. Any province not already having the machinery and desiring to take advantage of the plan could create the necessary machinery as defined in the act.

"3. The cost of administration would be smaller, especially in the beginning, than any other method.

"4. The administrative boards could be given sufficient authority to free them from political control, while being backed by and having the supervision of the provincial authorities.

"5. The burden of the supervision upon the central board, which, in a country so spread out as ours, would be a matter of some difficulty, would be greatly lessened. From an administrative point of view, so far as the Dominion government is concerned, this without question, would be satisfactory.

"6. Some of the provinces of Canada might not desire to take advantage of any scheme. In that case they would not be compelled to assume any responsibility, as they could remain out of the arrangement.

"7. It would have the great advantage of placing upon the local authorities the responsibility for making and collecting the loans with their own credit involved. Local conditions would certainly be better understood by responsible local authorities.

"8. By establishing proper supervision from the beginning and keeping attention directed upon the possibilities of ultimately having an independent organization, the provincial board could easily become the local units of a co-ordinated scheme later on by uniting them under a common authority. Provision can be made in the original act to bring this to pass in due course. Time would in this way be given for the idea of a federal system to mature and materialize.

"It is respectfully suggested that an act be prepared and submitted to parliament embodying the foregoing suggestions."

Jarvis and Smith Appeals

The Ontario Court of Appeal on March 23 announced its judgment in the appeal against the sentences imposed on Peter Smith, former provincial treasurer, and Aemilius Jarvis, sr., Toronto broker. The periods of imprisonment are not altered, but in place of the joint fine of \$600,000 imposed by the lower court, Jarvis is to pay \$200,000, and Smith \$100,000, if either defaults he is to serve an additional term of five years.

Jarvis has already paid \$140,000. and this leaves only \$60,000 for him to meet under the new sentence.

Jack Rabbits Becoming Numerous

A Guide subscriber has asked us to take up the question of controlling the hordes of jack rabbits which were so numerous in his part of Saskatchewan last year, as to cause considerable loss in growing crops. The matter has been passed along to F. Bradshaw, Saskatchewan game commissioner, who replies as follows:

"Editor, Guide: We have to say that reports would indicate that the jack rabbits are very plentiful in the south-western portion of the province, and it would seem desirable that the combined efforts of the community be organized to combat the rabbits where

they are doing substantial damage to agricultural interests.

"One means of controlling this pest is that of organized drives. A large area is surrounded and the animals are driven towards some central point, where a wire corral has been built, into which, with the help of wing barriers, thousands of rabbits are driven and then slaughtered. When these hunts take place in cold weather, the rabbits are usually shipped to large cities, where the carcasses may be sold, distributed to public charities, or otherwise used to supplement the meat supply.

"For poisoning jack rabbits in the winter the following formula is recommended:

"Poison Baits—Good oats, 12 quarts; powdered strychnine, 1 ounce; laundry starch, 1 tablespoonful; soda (bicarbonate), 1 ounce; saccharine, 1 ounce; water, 1 quart. Not over a tablespoonful of poisoned grain should be used in a single bait, and this should be scattered considerably. The poison is especially effective when snow covers the ground. Mix the strychnine and soda. Dissolve the starch in a little cold water, and add to it one quart of boiling water. Boil and stir until a thin clear paste is formed.

"Slowly sift the mixture of strychnine and soda into the starch paste, stirring constantly to form a smooth, creamy mass. Add the saccharine and again stir thoroughly. Pour this mixture while still hot over the oats and mix until all the grain is coated.



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It's a mistake to think of the HART-PARR as a mere "plowing machine." For its uses around the modern farm are almost without number. Throughout every season of the year it will save money, save labor, save time.

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330 owners of HART-PARRS tell us that they average \$629.00 a year doing

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YOU can do the same with a HART-PARR, for it is built for continuous hard work. Many have been in constant use for 24 years. This economical kerosene-burning tractor is made in three sizes, for the small, medium and large farm.

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LARGE PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00; Toulouse geese, \$3.50; ganders, \$4.00; eggs, 30c. each; turkey eggs, nine, \$2.50. J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 12-5

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 SET- ting; two for \$2.50. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 14-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, \$4.00; gobblers, \$5.00. John Weller, Daysland, Alta. 10-6

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, EITHER sex, \$4.00. Matt. Towey, Macdonald, Sask. 10-5

DUCKINGS, PEKINS, WHITE HARRONA Bros., Beulah, Manitoba. 13-9

FIRST PRIZE PEKIN DUCKS, DRAKES, \$2.50, Mrs. Hurley, Delisle, Sask. 13-2

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, \$2.50; GANDERS, \$3.00. L. Maddock, Wapella, Sask. 12-5

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50 PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from Saskatchewan University and Col. White's strains, selected only, graded by Saskatchewan government grader; guaranteed healthy, large, well-marked. Davidson Poultry Society, Davidson, Sask. 13-2

BARRED ROCKS, BRED-TO-LAY, FIVE GEN- erations with records from 251 to 277 eggs. Pedigree with every bird. Cockerels, \$3.50, \$5.00. Exhibition cockerels (dark), \$5.00, \$7.50. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 10-5

YOU WILL GET RESULTS FROM MY BREED- ing pen of 25 trap-nested Barred Rock hens, selected from 100 trap-nested, winter-laying pullets mated to two university cockerels, costing \$15; eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Frank Barnett, Star City, Sask. 12-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, STRICTLY bred-to-lay strain, excellent winter layers, hatching eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$3.00, 30; \$7.00, 120. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 12-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM UNI- versity's best laying strain, March hatch, 12 only, \$3.00; two, \$5.50. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 14-2

PAID \$250 PEN OF THOMPSON'S BARRED Rocks. Five pullets and cockerels, \$8.00 each. Ship on approval. Charles Clerke, Vernon, B.C. 13-5

SELLING—BARRED ROCKS, GUILD'S PURE laying strain, cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 10-5

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS, HIGH EGG strain, imported stock, \$4.00 each. C. A. Larson, New Norway, Alta. 13-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. Peter Anderson, Fannystelle, Man. 12-3

Rhode Islands

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER- els, \$3.00 each; eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. Ben Newton, Hollanquist, Sask. 14-2

Leghorns

TWO-IN-ONE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns, Win and Lay. Government inspected flock, headed by cockerels from hens with 200-egg records. Brandon winners, 1925. Eggs, \$2.50 for 18; \$8.00 per 100. Walter Gates, Fatesan, Sask. 14-3

DOUBLE YOUR EGG-PRODUCTION—SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockerels, Ferris 300-egg strain, \$5.00; same strain home mated with grandsons of famous Victory Lady, \$2.00; slightly frosted, \$1.50. All strains. Pittman, Wauchane, Sask. 13-3

100 S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, YEAR HENS, \$1 00; pullets, \$1.25, from good laying strain. Write Bruce Brooks, Goufflet, Sask. 13-2

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS—PULLETS and eggs for sale. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 11-4

Wyandottes

PULLETS, MARTIN STRAIN, IMPROVED BY years careful trap-nesting, \$2.00 each; hatching eggs, \$2.00 setting. Newcombe's Poultry Farm, Choway, Alta. 10-6

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, sired by champion male in entire show at Estevan, \$5.00 each. H. C. Dobson, Estevan, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S best, cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 6-10

SELLING—BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.50 each; hatching eggs, \$2.00 for 15. Jas. Grant, Pipestone, Man. 13-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, Martin's best Dorcas matings, \$5.00. Walter Cummins, Semans, Sask. 13-3

PURE-BRED WHITE ROSE COMB WYAN- dotte, University strain, high-egg record, \$2.00 per 15 postpaid. B. B. Anderson, Dubuc, Sask. 14-3

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5.50, 100. T. Long, Minnola, Man. 11-6

Poultry Supplies

INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS, 75 CENTS each, postpaid. Community Store, 484 St. Mary's Road, St. Vital, Man. 10-4

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$10 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write Co. Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, O. L. HAR- wood, Brandon. 12-13

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

IRRIGATED LAND FOR SALE—BLOCK 3,000 acres, half irrigable, excellent hay proposition, good water supply, good alfalfa soil, land smooth as floor, not water rentals, iron-clad water rights from government, two miles from station. All works personally owned and good working order. Full particulars from D. J. Wylie or Lindner Bros., Maple Creek, Sask. 11-13

EQUIPPED 480 ACRES, 3 1/2 MILES FROM Birtle, 200 acres cultivated, balance meadow, pasture and prairie. Good buildings and large equipment, seed and feed and household effects. Low price. \$2,000 cash required. Some exchange for balance. A rare opportunity. See or write Walch Land Company, Winnipeg, Man. 13-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC- ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

MINNESOTA FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS— Why not be one of them? Get free map from State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

BEAUTIFUL HOME OVERLOOKING SHUSWAP Lake; approximately ten acres, all under cultivation; fruit and poultry. Particulars, Box 31, Salmon Arm, B.C.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LAND FOR sale cheap in famous Canwood and Big River, district. Homestead and ranch sites located. Viggo Nielson, Big River, Sask. 11-5

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 7-9

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 11-5

240-ACRE FARM WEST PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, south Bagot. Have seed. Apply G. R. Wilson Co., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. A2741.

320 ACRES, 190 BROKEN, ARCOLA FOUR miles; half cash; reasonable. Mrs. E. Bowden, Arcola, Sask.

SELLING—160 ACRES, ONE MILE TO ELE- vator. W. Tillotson, owner, Paddockwood, Sask.

Farm Lands Wanted

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 12-5

SEEDS

Various

McGREGOR'S NORTHERN-GROWN, EARLY-MATURING SEED CORN (Acclimatized)

We are offering the following varieties. Northwestern Dent, Minnesota 13, Yellow Dent, Gehu Yellow Dent, North Dakota White Flint.

Our Corn is easily from 10 to 15 days earlier than any other corn being offered.

Price: 1/2 bus., \$3.00; 1 bus., \$5.50; 5 bus. or more, per bus., \$5.40. Mammoth Fodder Corn, 1/2 bus., \$2.25; 1 bus., \$3.40; 5 bus. or more, per bus., \$3.25.

Put up in bags holding 2 1/2 bus., each, 25c.

We will make a special price to farmers' organizations or groups who wish to get together and club their orders.

White Blossom Sweet Clover, \$12.50 per 100 lbs. (bags extra 25c).

Genuine Grimm Alfalfa (Our own special strain, northern grown and hardy), \$55 per 100 lbs.

Russian Giant Sunflowers, \$12 per 100 lbs.; Pure Pedigreed Kola Wheat, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

bags extra 25c; Brome Grass, \$13 per 100 lbs.; bags extra 50c; Western Rye Grass, \$11 per 100 lbs.

bags extra 50c; Brome Grass and Western Rye, Mixed, \$10 per 100 lbs.; bags extra 50c; Liberty Hulleless Oats, \$5.00 per 100 lbs.; bags extra 25c each.

Our 1925 Field Seed Catalog now ready. Also our booklets on Success With Corn Growing, Silos, Sweet Clover and Alfalfa. If you have not received our catalog or wish any of the booklets, send us a post card today.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR

GLENCARNOCK FARMS, BRANDON, MAN.

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Write for Samples and Particulars

RED RIVER GRAIN CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG

Operators of Private Elevator

in St. Boniface, Man.

ON HAND—Good Supply Heavy Alberta Old Crop Recleaned Oats

SEEDS

DUE TO LOWER COMMERCIAL QUOTATIONS WE ANNOUNCE

REVISED PRICES

Registered Marquis and Red Fife Wheat, \$2.25 per bushel. Put up in two-bushel sacks at 9c per bus. extra.

Sweet Clover, \$12; Western Rye Grass, \$11 per cwt. Saskatchewan-grown cleaned seed. Clover properly scarified.

Write for our prices on other Registered Seed.

SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N LIMITED REGINA, SASK.

SELLING—KUBANKA RUST-RESISTANT wheat. Has put Deloraine district on its feet. 25 bushels No. 6 northern. Sample 5c; mill run, \$2.00. Acme, most rust-resistant of all Durums, out-yielded Kubanka Number 31 at M.A.C., 9 bushels average of three years, \$2.25. Kola, \$2.25. Premost Flax, wilt-resistant, \$3.00, bags included. H. L. Montgomery, Deloraine, Man.

SELLING—POTATOES, CAR LOT, SACKED or bulk different kinds, 50% whites; also seed oats and sweet clover tested seed. Write, wire or phone 93. C. A. Morrison, Deloraine, Man.

O.A.C. BARLEY, CLEANED, \$1.00 BUSHEL; Buckwheat, \$1.25 bushel. Send bags. O. Kirk, Ochre River, Man. 13-2

3,500 VICTORY OATS, GERMINATION, 97. Also 500 six-rowed barley. For samples and prices. Lee Millmore, Smiley, Sask. 13-2

BUCKWHEAT, CLEANED AND BAGGED, \$1.80 bushel. S. G. McAdoo, Maryfield, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—MANCHURIAN SUNFLOWER SEED, \$9.00 cwt. Ralph Thornton, Sedalia, Alta. 12-5

BUCKWHEAT, SILVER-HULLED, CLEANED, \$1.50 bushel, bags extra. A. Pogue, Bagot, Man. 12-3

Wheat

REDUCED PRICE ON

HIGH-CLASS MARQUIS SEED WHEAT

Second Generation Marquis Seed Wheat—Lang's Strain

E-11497—Extra No. 1 Seed. Purity, 99.9 per cent.; germination, 96 per cent.; weight 64 lbs. Sacked and sealed by C.S.G.A., two bushels in each bag. \$2.10 per bus., f.o.b. Indian Head.

Same wheat, same cleaning, bulk car lots, \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b.

ANGUS MACKAY FARM SEED CO. LTD.

INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

SEED WHEAT

FOR sale MARQUIS WHEAT \$1.80 per bushel, including bags, f.o.b. Flaxcombe.

CASH WITH ORDER.

SAMPLE ON REQUEST

S. M. WEBB

FLAXCOMBE (C.N.R.) SASK.

REDUCED PRICES ON REGISTERED Marquis—First generation, \$3.10 per bushel; second generation, \$2.60 per bushel, sealed, sacks free. Purity 99.999; germination 98 per cent. Reduction in lots over ten bushels. Wm. Whitelock, Kelwood, Man.

MARQUIS WHEAT, GERMINATION 98%, government inspected, sealed in two-bushel sacks, second generation, \$2.25; third, \$2.00. Steve Kolesai, Neepawa, Man. 14-2

SELLING—KOTA WHEAT, GROWN FROM registered seed, absolutely clean, \$2.40, sacked. Timothy seed, government tested, \$10 per 100 pounds, sacked. N. Barker, Holland, Man. 10-6

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD generation purity, 99.99% germination; 98% in four days. \$2.20 per bushel, sacked. J. White, Paynton, Sask. 11-3

EXTRA No. 1 REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, sacked and sealed, \$2.50 a bushel. Robert Avery, Kelso, Sask. 13-3

SELLING—THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS wheat, registered, second prize Toronto. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 12-1

SELLING—KOTA WHEAT, \$2.50 BUSHEL, Certificate No. 54-2892. Edward Wilson, Box 26, Tantallon, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—KOTA WHEAT, PURE AND CLEAN, \$2.00 bushel, bags 25c extra. Wm. Stewart, Box 537, Virden, Man. 13-2

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuftt



The Hen Which Hides Her Nest

Old Pecksniff is a good old hen as hens and chickens go, she never kills a baby wren and never tries to crow, she never loots a neighbor's pen, nor stays out late, I know. Yet she has always been possessed of one peculiar trait, a trait retained with urge and zest from early day to date—once every year she hides her nest as sure as tide and fate!

Now, there's no need for secrecy, that I have ever known, for while that hen belongs to me the hen-coop is her own, a home where nests are furnished free; she need not set alone! But, 'long about the first of May she's sure to disappear, to hide herself and eggs away from prying eye and ear, to live in secret day by day without a word of cheer!

She never gets but seven chicks from thirteen eggs or more, for she's the prey of ants and ticks and insects by the score, of winds that scatter straws and sticks and tip her shelter o'er. I've tried to teach her otherwise, I've tried to preach reform; I've told her that she lacked the size to fight the bugs and storm, that she should come and blink her eyes inside where it is warm! But hens and folks, I've come to know, are very much the same; they keep old habits, crude and slow, old customs, trite and lame; are slow to broaden out and grow and learn a better game!

SEEDS

SELLING—SEED OATS, 1923 CROP, PRICE at granary 75c. James Alexander, Saskatoon, Sask.

KOTA WHEAT, OUTYIELDED MARQUIS LAST season, cleaned and bagged for \$2.50 per bushel. Presnell Brothers, Dundurn, Sask.

KOTA WHEAT, \$2.25 BUSHEL, SACKS 25c extra; cash with order. W. H. Weddige, Brainerd, Sask.

Oats

"A Bushel or a Car Load" HEAVY WHITE ALBERTA SEED OATS

Oats, Government test 5837, per bus. \$1.75; Barley, Government test, 6135, per bus. \$1.15; Flax, Government test 6134, per bus. \$2.35; Wheat, Government test 6136, Marquis type, per bus. \$1.75; Kola Wheat, second generation, per bus. \$1.75; Sweet Clover, well cleaned, per cwt. \$1.70.

McMILLAN GRAIN CO. LTD.
174 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS, SECOND generation University strain, in sealed sacks, 100% yield, earlier than Banner, 80c. bushel. A. L. Dorosh, Carstairs, Alta.

CAR SENSATION OATS, FREE FROM noxious weeds, germination test 96%, very heavy yield, earlier than Banner, 80c. bushel. A. L. Dorosh, Carstairs, Alta.

AMERICAN BANNER OATS, GOVERNMENT tested, grown on new land from registered seed, recleaned and sacked, \$1.00 bushel. Cummins, Strathclair, Man.

FOR SALE—THREE CAR LOADS VICTORY oats, No. 1 seed, 97 government test, 70c. per bushel, f.o.b. Camrose. L. E. Loveseth, Camrose, Alta.

SELLING—BANNER OATS, THIRD GENER- ation, registered. Also car eligible for registration, field inspection, 100% purity. Alfred Rinkens, Laahburn, Sask.

VICTORY SEED OATS, 1923 CROP, GOVERN- ment test 95% six days, certificate 54-3045, 62 cwt. bushel; send bags. Douglas Mead, Ogema, Sask.

BANNER OATS, DOMINION SEED BRANCH test, germination 98%, seed grade No. 1. Write for price and sample. W. Saunders, Marshall, Sask.

ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, RECLEANED, TEST number, 54-5367, germination, 96%, 64c. bush. Pipestone. Also Ohio seed potatoes at \$1.00. Wm. Harvey, Pipestone, Man.

SMALL CAR GOLDEN RAIN OATS, MACHINE run, grown on timothy sod, 1923, over 100 bushels acre, 75c., f.o.b. Oids, Alta.

2,000 BUSHELS BANNER OATS, 1923 CROP, government test 96%, price 65c. machine run, car lots. E. Dobson, D'Arcy, Sask.

WANTED—CLEAN BANNER SEED OATS, also 20-disc harrow. State Price, Melville, Sask. Box 564.

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VICTORY OATS—1923—EXTRA HEAVY, HIGH germination, cleaned, bagged, 90c. bushel. Presnell Brothers, Dundurn, Sask.

BANNER OATS THIRD GENERATION, cleaned, government test 99%, free noxious weeds. Price 75c., f.o.b. Porcupine, Sask. M. A. Hatch, 1924.

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, CAR LOAD No. 1 government standard, 80 cents per bushel. Carter Bros., Scollard, Alta.

SELLING—LEADER SEED OATS, GOVERN- ment tested, grade 2, 70c. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man.

BANNER OATS, GROWN FROM REGISTERED seed, 75c. bushel. Grant's Seed Farm, Brandon, Man. Phone 875-24.

CAR 1923 LEADER OATS, GOVERNMENT test 100%, 65c. bushel. G. Shove, Colliton, Alta.

BANNER OATS, GOVERNMENT GERMINA- tion 97%. Albert Cooney, Hughton, Sask.

BANNER SEED OATS IN CAR LOTS, 75c. PER bushel. Geo. H. Rutledge, Delisle, Sask. 11-4

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WHITE HULLESS BARLEY, SIX-ROWED \$1.70 bushel, cleaned and sacked; test 95%. Fred Schuster, Markinch, Sask.

SELLING—MENSURY BARLEY, SIX-ROWED, cleaned, \$1.00 bushel, bags 25c. Geo. O'Connell, Rounthwaite, Man.

HULLESS BARLEY, SACKED AND CLEANED \$2.10 bushel. Joe Lahoda, Dundurn, Sask.

60-DAY SEED BARLEY, \$1.00 BUSHEL, A. L. Wilcocks, Ellsboro, Sask.

SELLING—O.A.C. BARLEY, CLEANED, READY to sow. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man.

Flax

SEED FLAX, GOVERNMENT GERMINATION test 92 per cent., grown on breaking, no noxious weeds, \$2.75 bushel, bagged. Geo. O'Connell, Rounthwaite, Man.

SELLING—CLEAN FLAX SEED, \$3.00 BUSHEL, Beautiful Barred Rock cockerels, prize-winning strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Howard Lamb, Delisle, Sask.

MAMMOTH ARGENTINE FLAX, HEAVY yield, cleaned and bagged, \$3.25 bushel. George Leidy, Cadillac, Sask.

FLAX, WILT-RESISTANT, GOVERNMENT tested, grown on breaking, cleaned, cotton bag, \$3.00 bushel. Edward Sonstede, Duval, Sask.

SELLING—GOOD CLEAN FLAX, NO NOXIOUS weeds, grown on breaking, \$3.00 bushel. Wood, Ebor, Man.

Rye

SPRING RYE SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED \$2.00 bushel. William Drope, Avonlea, Sask.

Corn

KILN DRIED SEED CORN, 14 KINDS, F.O.B. Peterson, Chaffee, North Dakota

Peas

SELLING—GARDEN PEAS, PRINCE OF WALES and improved Stratagem, 25c. pound, green, \$1.00. Also Staffordshire Marrow, 25c. pound, field, eight pounds, \$1.00; \$7.00 80 pounds postage extra. Jas. Pitchford, Piccadilly, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

RASPBERRIES—OHTA, LATHAM, 100, \$6.00; dozen, \$1.00. St. Regis Everbearing, Sunbeam, Loudon, Everbearing, Progressive Strawberries, 100, \$5.00; dozen, 75c.; Senator Dunlap Strawberries, \$2.50; dozen, 60c. Black Currants, Irises, Lilacs, white and pink, 20c. each; Virginia Creeper, 10c.; Spirea White Roses, red and pink, 60c.; Peonies, red, white, pink, beauties, 50c.; Asparagus roots, Caragana Trees, dozen 40c.; 100, \$2.00; Native Ferns, 25c. Postpaid. Nelson Clark, Treestank, Man. 10-5

STRAWBERRIES, JULY BEARING; RASP- berry roots, \$3.50, 100; gooseberry roots, \$2.00 dozen; black currants, red currants, rhubarb, winter onions, \$2.00, 25; willow and poplar cuttings, 75c., 100; caragana cuttings, \$2.00, 100; Virginia creepers, 15c. each; horseradish, \$2.00, 50. Postpaid. Nelson Spencer, Carncluff, Sask. 13-6

CHAMPION EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES. No run out plants, our stock direct originator. Fruit 100 days after planting, \$5.00, 100, postpaid. June-bearing Million Dollar, \$2.25, 100, postpaid. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 13-3

HARDY PIE FRUITS, EASILY GROWN. Rhubarb, black currant or raspberries, ten roots, \$1.25; 50, \$5.00; delivered prepaid at your Post Office. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-10

FOR SALE — SIX-YEAR-OLD ASPARAGUS roots, 75c. per dozen. Mrs. M. H. Bull, Yorkton, Sask. 12-6

\$5.00 POSTPAID—50 GLADIOLI, FIVE DAH- lias, 100 everbearing strawberries, three peonies. Catalog free. Strand's Nursery, RR. 9, Taylors' Falls, Minn. 5-14

ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD., PORTAGE la Prairie, Man. We grow our own nursery stock. Sell direct to consumer. Catalogue free. 4-18

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, \$4.00; Raspberry canes, \$2.00 per 100. Mrs. Henry Woodcock, Clonwilliam, Man. 14-6

EVERBEARING SUPERB, 100, \$3.00; CHAM- pion, \$4.00; both lots, \$5.50. All postpaid. Joe Pasareno, Makinak, Man. 14-6

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAW- berry plants, \$5.00 per 100; good, strong plants. Mrs. Livingstone, Trossachs, Sask. 14-6

CUTHBERT RASPBERRY ROOTS, WHILE they last, \$3.00 per 100. Order now. Mrs. J. Nafra, Glenboro, Man. 8-5

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OP- tometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 12-10

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LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont. 49-20

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PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR AUTOMOBILE OR radio sets. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-20

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THE J. R. WATKINS CO.

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to **RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.**

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance and selling experience. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 10-5

MAKE MONEY AT HOME WRITING SHOW- cards. We instruct and provide work. Kwik Showcard, 69 Hermant Building, Toronto, Can. 14-4

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JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 12-9

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FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED RAW LEAF TO- bacco for \$2.25 postpaid. Goods guaranteed or money refunded. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Boulevard, St. Boniface, Man. 12-3

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CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Everybody is thinking along co-operative lines these days. That's because it's sane and sound in principle. It is just as sound to market

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co-operatively, as any other farm product. Write us for particulars and prices.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD.

846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

EGGS and Live Poultry

We want strictly Fresh Eggs for our big city trade, and can handle unlimited quantities. Present unsettled prices do not permit us to quote, but we guarantee to pay Top Market Price—according to government grade—on day of arrival. Try us once and you'll ship again.

Live Poultry Prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg
over 6 lbs. 20c
5-6 lbs. 18c
4-5 lbs. 15-16c
Spring Chickens, in good condition 15-16c
Turkeys, over 9 lbs., in good condition 16c
Old Roosters 10c
Ducks 18c Geese, over 11 lbs. 12c

Prompt payments. Crates on request.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

Ship us your poultry and receive these good prices:
Old Hens, fat, over 6 lbs. 21-22c
Hens, 5-6 lbs., 16-18c; 4-5 lbs. 14-15c
Chickens, No. 1, not staggy, 14-15c; staggy, 3c per lb. lower.
Turkeys, No. 1, 10-13 lbs. 18-20c
Ducks, in good condition 18-20c
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates supplied.
Prompt returns. **DORFMAN PRODUCE CO.**
283 MANITOBA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Beet Sugar Industry Makes Start

Continued from Page 23

had three factories in the Yakima Valley, Washington, which were "white elephants." A fly from the desert lands had so harassed the growers surrounding the factories that they were discouraged and quit raising beets. The factories were therefore, operating at a heavy loss to the company. Why not move one of these factories to Southern Alberta?

Work Now Under Progress

This they finally promised to do if the farmers would sign contracts to raise 6,000 acres of sugar beets in 1925 on land prepared according to the suggestions of the field superintendent of the sugar company. This preparation included fall irrigating. This acreage was secured. The land was inspected and favorably passed upon, and last January the company definitely decided that it would build a factory near the site of the old Raymond factory. The two other Yakima factories will also be moved, one to Chinook, Montana, and the other to Bellingham, Washington.

The Raymond factory is now being dismantled in Sunnyside, Wash., and reconstructed in Raymond. It will have a capacity of 1,000 tons of beets daily, being nearly three times as large as the old Knight sugar mill. It will manufacture all grades of sugar, including the powdered kind. The business will be carried on under a Dominion charter. The growers will receive an initial payment for their beets of \$6.00 per ton at the time of delivery and will share in the profits made on the sale of sugar thereafter. It is believed they will average around \$8.00 a ton for their beets which on the basis of 12 tons to the acre, a conservative estimate, would give them a return of \$96 an acre.

Fully 6,000 acres will be seeded to beets this year, and a campaign utilizing approximately 75,000 tons of beets is looked for. The plant during the run will employ 250 workmen, 50 being on the permanent payroll of the company. T. George Wood, former purchasing agent of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, has been made superintendent of the Raymond factory.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

spring. Our local seems to be more alive this year than ever, and we are trying to do more co-operative buying and selling, which is a sure way of keeping up interest. We hope to make 1925 a banner year in our local." The secretary also states that they are planning to build a community hall this year, size 30 feet by 50 feet. He has sent in \$39 in membership dues and \$15 as a special donation, the proceeds of a masquerade dance.

The social and educational development of the Moline Junior U.F.M. is going on apace. The subject: Resolved That a Horse is of More Use to a Farmer Than a Cow, had strong contestants in Gordon Kroft and R. Underhill for the affirmative, and Doris Hindson and Viola Trott, for the negative; the results showing that the horse had the honors. A valentine party and

a skating party have been enjoyed by these members and in their endeavor to help others they have not forgotten to send a big box of clothing to a family in need.

Alberta

Suggest New System of Hog Grading

Delburne local have decided to investigate the matter of local coal mines, who employ a number of men at certain seasons, leaving them to be fed by the municipality during the winter. They appointed a delegation to interview the local municipal council about this matter.

At a recent meeting a resolution was passed protesting against the present system of grading hogs, and suggesting a method of identifying individual hogs in each shipment, so that farmers would be able to ascertain exactly how each hog graded.

Resolved, that the Sewing Machine Has Been More Beneficial to Mankind Than the Binder, was the topic of a debate between representatives of the Crerar U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. locals. The champions of the sewing machine

were declared the victors. The proceeds of the entertainment were donated to the church.

Bon Accord Junior local recently put on a debate, Resolved, that Farm Women Have an Easier Time Than Farm Men. Recently the local enjoyed an address from the junior president, Donald Cameron, jr.

At the last meeting of Sundial local the poultry pool was discussed, the members decided to give it every support. This local has lost some members who have moved away from the district, but they continue to hold meetings. Members pay only \$1.00 dues, the balance necessary being raised by socials, one of these having netted \$53.

New Locals

Consort junior local, organized recently by Donald Cameron, jr., elected as officers Neil Fawcett and Della Reid. Meetings will be held in the homes of members.

Garden Springs, a new local in the Gleichen district, has as officers: G. Farquharson and P. Brown.

"Made-to-Order For Men Like Me"

"It wasn't until I heard about the North American Life 'Paid Up At 65' Policy that I became insured," states Henry Anderson. "This is the ideal insurance policy for me because at sixty-five years of age—when my earning power will be less than it is to-day—the policy will be paid up. My old age will be free from the worry of premium payments.

"Another advantage is that the premiums are almost as low as for Whole Life insurance."

The North American Life "Paid Up At 65" Policy is a low cost form of insurance. Perhaps it is the policy that fills your requirements. Let us send full information. Write to-day.

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Head Office—Toronto, Canada.

Please send me full information about the "Paid Up At 65" Policy.

Name

Address

Age..... Occupation.....



The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., April 3, 1925.

WHEAT—Further drastic break in world's markets attributed to forced selling by large American holders of this grain and by British and European interests. Absolute lack of confidence in values was apparent throughout, and those that were anxious buyers around levels are either sellers now or out of the market. This decline has created disorganization in foreign markets and some uncertainty with regard to these buyers being able to take delivery of wheat sold at much higher levels but not yet delivered. With such condition it is not improbable that prices will decline to a much lower level than actual. It is felt that the slump has created considerable of a short interest in the southern markets, which would be disturbed on any sharp upturn. Export business, however, appears to be very light, and with stocks accumulating rapidly at the terminals and an improvement in the condition of the growing crop in the south a sharp upturn appears improbable. However, it is rarely that markets decline as these have without a sharp reaction sooner or later, and this time it is long overdue. The coarse grains have suffered in much the same way and from the same causes. Oats and Barley bought by some of the largest export houses on the continent has been resold on this market this week with apparently staggering losses. Much of the barley sold from 75c to 70c this week was bought at the peak of the movement last fall very much higher. In this event the producer marketing his crop as it was on wheels last fall wins handsomely. The liquidation referred to above has been made in large quantities, which has been taken by other exporters who have made sales recently at these levels.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

March 30 to April 4, inclusive.

	30	31	April 1	2	3	4	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat	149	148	150	143	138	144	161	99
Barley	149	148	150	143	138	144	159	104
Oats	129	130	131	125	123	127	133	100

Wheat	48	48	48	46	43	44	50	38
Barley	50	50	50	48	44	46	52	39
Oats	48	49	49	47	44	46	50	39

Wheat	75	75	76	70	69	74	80	61
Barley	77	76	77	70	69	75	81	58
Oats	72	71	73	67	64	67	74	58

Wheat	232	232	237	231	228	236	240	212
Barley	233	233	240	232	231	237	241	212
Oats	214	220	222	217	217	225	222	191

Wheat	115	119	122	115	106	114	127	67
Barley	115	119	121	124	108	110	123	67
Oats	100	104	104	95	93	91	100	67

CASH WHEAT

Mar. 30 to April 4, inclusive.

	30	31	Apr. 1	2	3	4	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat	149	148	150	143	138	144	161	98
Barley	144	143	145	138	134	140	156	95
Oats	140	139	141	134	129	135	151	91
Wheat	129	129	132	125	120	126	142	86
Barley	115	114	111	112	107	113	127	79
Oats	105	104	108	102	97	103	117	75
Wheat	84	83	87	80	76	82	96	71

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed April 3 as follows: May 1½d lower at 11s 3½d; July 1½d lower at 11s 3d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted ½c higher at 127½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency. Liverpool close was: May \$1.61½; July \$1.60½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, 37½ to 38½; No. 1 northern, 36½ to 37½; No. 2 dark northern, 35½ to 36½; No. 2 northern, 34½ to 35½; No. 3 dark northern, 33½ to 34½; No. 3 northern, 32½ to 33½. Winter wheat—Minnesota No. 1 dark hard, 38½ to 39½; Montana No. 1 hard, 38½ to 39½; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, 38½ to 39½; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 hard, 38½ to 39½; Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, 38½ to 39½; No. 1 durum, 38½ to 39½; No. 2 amber, 37½ to 38½; No. 2 durum, 37½ to 38½; No. 3 amber, 36½ to 37½; No. 3 durum, 36½ to 37½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 91c to 93c; No. 4 yellow, 89c to 91c; No. 3 mixed, 85c to 87c; No. 4 mixed, 81c to 83c. Oats—No. 2 white, 37½ to 38½; No. 3 white, 36½ to 37½; No. 4 white, 35½ to 36½. Barley—Choice to fancy, 80c to 82c; medium to good, 73c to 75c; lower grades, 66c to 72c. Rye—No. 3, 81c to 82c. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.69 to \$2.71.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 900. Market: All killing classes firm; stockers and feeders slow, steady; bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$8.00 to \$9.50; cows and heifers, \$5.00 to \$7.50; canners and cutters, \$2.75 to \$3.75; bologna bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.50; feeder and stocker steers, \$5.75 to \$7.25. Calves, 1,100; market steady to packers, 50c higher to shippers; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$10.50. Hogs, 6,000; market 25c to 50c higher; top prices, \$13.25; bulk prices follow. Butcher and bacon hogs, \$13 to \$13.25; packing sows, \$11.50 to \$12; pigs, \$11.50 to \$12. Sheep, 500; market steady to strong.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, reports as follows for the week ending April 3, 1925: Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,790; hogs, 4,790; sheep, 404. Last week: Cattle, 4,643; hogs, 8,251; sheep, 25. No improvement in cattle prices can be recorded this week. The trade in general appears to be unduly stagnant and owing to fairly heavy deliveries on all markets there is not much prospect of any improvement for a little while. We cannot too strongly urge those who have the feed and accommodation to hold their cattle back

until the market shows some life, and we feel sure those who are able to do so will eventually not be disappointed. There has been perhaps a slightly better demand this week for heavy export steers. Medium to prime butcher steers, however, are no more than steady at from \$6.00 to \$7.00. Prime butcher heifers will make up to \$6.00; a few odd ones a shade higher. Prime cows \$4.25 to \$4.75. Baby calves on the finished order all the way from \$7.00 to \$9.00, depending entirely on quality and finish. The demand this week for good stockers and feeders is just a shade off. However, we look for a broad enquiry again next week. Choice light-weight veal calves have a top of around \$8.00 to \$9.00, with the medium to good kinds from \$5.50 to \$7.00. Plain calves \$3.50 to \$4.00.

The hog market has suffered quite a severe break in price, thick smooths at time of writing selling from \$11.75 to \$11.85, with a 10 per cent. premium over these prices for select hogs. Shop hogs, 150 lbs. up, \$1.00 off; shop hogs 150 lbs. down, \$2.00 off. No. 1 and No. 2 sows are selling at a flat price on a basis of \$2.00 a hundred below thick smooth price. Our shippers are cautioned to watch changes in this section of the market as there are liable to be rapid variations both in price and cuts.

Top lambs are bringing around \$13 a hundred, fair to good sheep from \$6.00 to \$8.00.

Please be advised that Good Friday, April 10, has been declared a holiday by the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange, all trading on that day will be suspended.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.25
Prime butcher steers	6.00 to 7.00
Good to choice steers	5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	4.25 to 4.75
Medium feeders	3.50 to 4.00
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Good stocker steers	3.75 to 4.25
Medium stockers	3.25 to 3.75
Common stockers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	5.50 to 6.50
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.50 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.00
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Bred cow cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves	8.00 to 9.00
Choice heavy calves	5.50 to 6.50
Common calves	3.50 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are quoting, delivered, for this week's shipments, extras 30c, firsts 28c, seconds 24c. The local supply is now sufficient to meet demand with some small surplus accumulated. It is reported that dealers are assembling a car of fresh to ship East. In a retail way extras are selling at 43c, firsts 40c, seconds 35c. There were no imports of United States eggs last week. Poultry: No business reported.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts are reported now to be more than sufficient to meet the local demand. Quality is reported good. For this week's shipments dealers are quoting delivered, extras 27c, firsts 25c, seconds 22c. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 30c, firsts 28c. Poultry: No business reported.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is reported steady. Receipts are increasing slowly and the trade now report a slight surplus, but not sufficient to allow for car-lot shipment. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 15c. Extras are jobbing at 30c, firsts 28c, seconds 25c. Poultry: Slight movement reported of frozen stock but no fresh on the market.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur March 30 to April 4, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Mar. 30	47	44	44	42	38	74	69	65	60	231	226	218	113
Mar. 31	47	44	44	42	38	74	68	64	60	231	236	218	118
April 1	47	44	44	42	38	74	69	65	62	236	231	223	121
April 2	45	42	42	40	36	68	63	60	57	229	225	217	113
April 3	42	38	38	36	33	68	63	60	58	226	222	214	104
Week Ago	44	40	40	38	35	73	68	65	63	235	231	222	112
Year Ago	49	46	46	44	39	78	73	69	64	238	233	224	122
	37	34	34	33	31	62	56	52	51	212	207	187	64

Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better

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Send Us Your Address!

We want to tell you of the advantages and savings that go with the Garden City Separator Equipment.

Garden City Automatic GRAIN REGISTER

It weighs and gets rid of the grain as fast as any separator can thresh. It weighs accurately—no springs to weaken, no complicated gears, nothing to get out of order. Greatly improved this year by the swivel joint in the grain spout which allows it to deliver into high bins—Belt-and-bucket, or chain drive.

GARDEN CITY STEEL FEEDER

The Feeder That Never Slugs

It ensures perfect feeding and running of any separator no matter the condition of grain or how pitched.

We'll save you money at threshing time. If you own a grain separator, send us your name and address and we'll tell you how to get threshing done in less time and at less cost.

Garden City Feeder Co. Limited

Agents for Caswell Belt Guide

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JOBBER:

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The fruit we are distributing this spring will make your garden the delight of the family and the envy of the neighborhood.

Champion Everbearing Strawberries

The Champion yields more fruit, a larger, firmer fruit and a higher-quality fruit than any everbearer grown in this country. Single plants have been known to produce a quart of berries under ideal conditions. If your soil will grow potatoes it will grow these strawberries. Plant in May and eat delightful strawberries from August to snowfall the same year. This luscious fruit will delight every member of the family. With your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription we will send you:

25 plants, postpaid	\$1.00 extra
50 plants, postpaid	1.90 extra
100 plants, postpaid	3.60 extra

Summer-Bearing Strawberries

We recommend planting a small patch of both summer-bearing and everbearing strawberries. Senator Dunlap and the "Million Dollar" Dr. Burrill strawberries are the best June bearing varieties. Order whichever variety you prefer. With your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription we will send you:

25 plants, postpaid	.45 extra
50 plants, postpaid	.80 extra
100 plants, postpaid	1.50 extra

Miller and Latham Raspberries

The two best varieties for western conditions. The demand for these fine cultivated varieties of raspberries exceeds the supply. With your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription we will send you, postpaid, either Miller or Latham raspberry canes at the following prices:

12 canes	\$.60
25 canes	1.20
50 canes	2.10

Macdonald Rhubarb

A fine red or strawberry variety, in which the sugar content has been greatly increased, the acidity or tartness decreased, and the flavor greatly improved. The stalks are exceptionally large and often two feet long. The skin of this variety is thin and does not have to be peeled off for cooking. It begins bearing early in spring and remains tender and juicy until freeze-up. Superior for preserve, pies and sauce, and requires only half the sugar. Try one or two root divisions of this improved rhubarb. Price, postpaid, when order is accompanied by your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription:

1 root division	\$.40 extra
2 root division	.75 extra

Fruit stock will be shipped in a fresh, healthy condition at the right time for planting. Full instructions regarding planting and cultivation will be sent with each order before planting time. Our subscription rates are \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years and \$3.00 for five years. (Note the saving). A \$3.00 subscription entitles you to any three fruit offers. The varieties described above have been purchased from selected growers at lowest wholesale prices, and this advantage is being passed on to encourage fruit growing and enlarge our circle of readers. Planting time will soon be here, so send in your order early to make sure of your selection.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

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STOCKERS AND FEEDERS BOUGHT ON order. Our established cattle buying department enables us to render unequalled service to cash or credit customers. Manitoba Cattle Loan Co., Stock Yards, Winnipeg. 13-9

FOR SALE—60 CATTLE. FOR PARTICULARS, apply Joe Kiseil, Consul, Sask. 12-4

HORSES AND PONIES

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, BARON Ivory, 11378; weight, 1,875 pounds; also Percheron stallion, Sir Quikie, 8493, age eight years. Have A1 certificates. Will trade for young work horses or cattle. Will give terms reliable parties. Erwin Jasper, Hartney, Man. 13-2

FOR SALE OR HIRE—FOUR CLYDESDALE stallions, bred from imported sires and dams, ages three, four, five and six; also mares and fillies, and a few geldings. David Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man. 14-2

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